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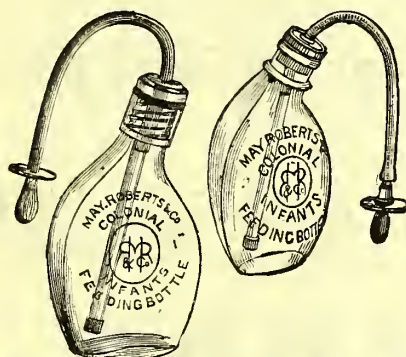
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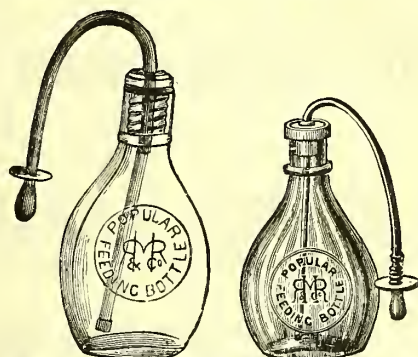
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1887.—Mr. W. A. SALTER won a Bell Scholarship, and became Pereira Medallist the next year.

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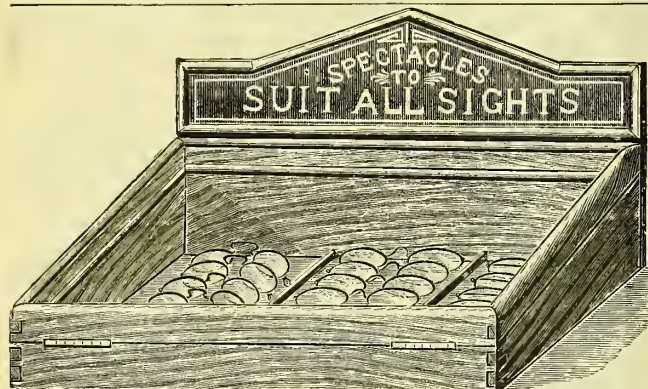
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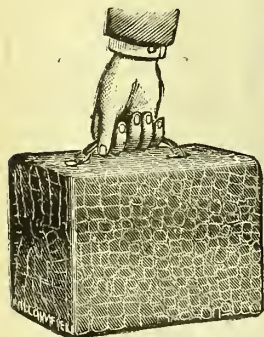
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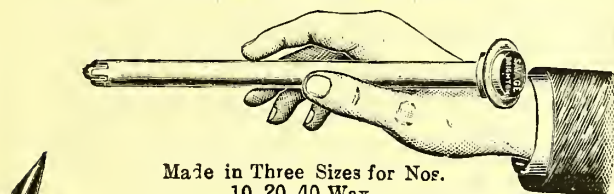
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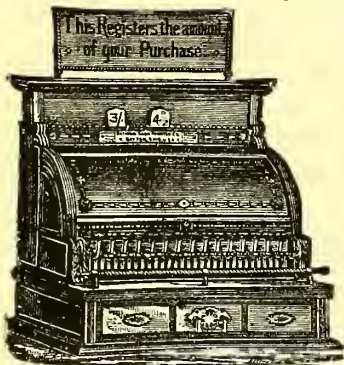


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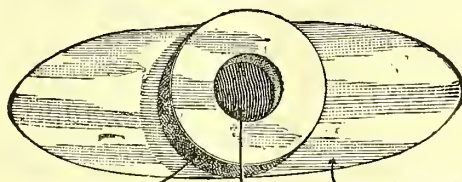
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These are prepared with rubber base, so that they adhere without heat or moisture. Are spread on strong cotton cloth. In yard rolls 7 in. wide. Chemists can cut to any size required. We specially recommend our Salicylic and Cannabis Indica as a Corn Plaster.

IN ORDERING FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE PLEASE SPECIFY JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

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WE desire to draw the especial attention of the trade to the numerous additions of Essential Oils of exceptional quality recently made in our Price List.

For some time past we have endeavoured to produce qualities of Essential Oils greatly superior in character to anything previously placed upon the market, in order to supply the natural want of those consumers whose sole object is to obtain articles of exceptional fine quality irrespective of price. To obtain our desire we have thoroughly studied the methods of cultivation and production with the result that we are now offering Essential Oils excelling in all the necessary qualities—pungency, strength, and aroma. We append a List of the Oils above alluded to:—

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- " CARAWAY, from selected English Cultivated Seeds. (The quality usually sold as English drawn is from Dutch Seed.)
- " CARDAMOMS.
- " CEDAR WOOD.
- " CINNAMON, from the Finest Selected Bark.
- " CLOVES, AMBOYNA, from Amboyna Cloves.
- " COPAIBA, from Para Balsam.
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- " CUBEBS, from selected Cubebs freed from Stalks.

OIL GINGER, from finest Cochín Ginger.

- " HOPS, from Kentish Hops.
- " JUNIPER, from selected Berries.
- " NUTMEGS, from sound selected Nutmegs.
- " LAUREL LEAVES. We are the only drawers of this Oil.
- " PATCHOULI, from selected leaves only, freed from stems.
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- " PEPPERMINT, from White and Black Plants.

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Manufactured at our Works at SICILY.

OILS LEMON AND ORANGE, absolutely pure, and from selected Fruit.

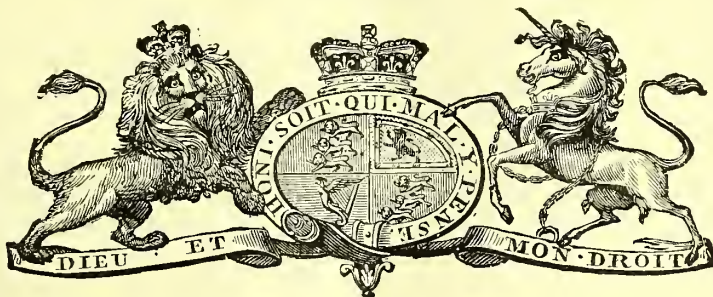
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The PUREST and the BEST.

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of Appointment
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[2]

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PATENTED.

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A NOVEL CONFECTION.

Delicious Flavour. Brilliant & Attractive Appearance.

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1/- Bottles, 9/- per dozen; 1-lb. Bottles, 18/- per dozen;
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ONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE

TOWER TEA

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Where Vacancies exist, Agencies are appointed by



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SPRING BLOSSOM CEYLON TEA.

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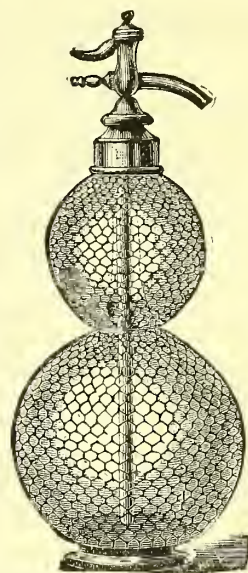
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ANCOATS 146 MINORIES

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1	2	3	4	5	8 pint.
5/6	6/2	7/	8/	9/11	15/6 each.

Including two funnels and stopper for charging.

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	Bots.	½ Bots.	Bottles.		½ Bottles.			Bots.	½ Bots.	Bottles.		½ Bottles.	
Æsculap	15/	12/	25	30/	50	50/	Levico	15/
Apollinaris	6/3	5/	50	25/	100	39/	Pullna	12/	8/	40	36/	40	25/
Bourboule (La) ..	11/	..	50	42/	..	..	Reisdorf	6/	..	50	25/	..	..
Carlsbad	12/	..	50	46/	..	..	Rosbach	6/	5/	50	24/	100	36/
Condal .. .. .	..	14/	..	..	50	56/	Royat	9/	..	50	34/	..	..
Contrexeville ..	9/	..	50	35/	..	..	Rubinat	15/	9/	25	30/	50	36/
Flitwick	24/	15/	..	..	..	..	St. Galmier ..	6/	..	50	22/	..	..
Franz-Josef .. ..	..	11/	..	..	50	42/	St. Marco	11/	..	50	42/	..	..
Friedrichshall ..	13/	10/	25	25/	50	40/	Selters	6/	4/6	50	24/	50	17/
Hunyadi-Janos ..	15/	13/	25	30/	50	50/	Vals	8/6	..	50	33/	..	..
Johannis-Brunnen ..	6/	4/6	50	22/	100	35/	Vichy (State Springs) ..	8/6	7/6	50	33/	50	29/
Kronenquelle ..	10/	..	50	40/	"Celestins," "Grande-Grille," &c.

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Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

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One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

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Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., and 1s. each.

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Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

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Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

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Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

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"Please supply 120 tins Mason's Essence of Beef as before."

"Please send at once 3 tins Mason's Essence of Beef."

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CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, MEAT LOZENGES.

MASON'S MALTED FOOD FOR INFANTS.

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CONNAUGHT AND THE
FAMILY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

SODA, POTASH, LITHIA, AND SELTZER WATERS
LEMONADE, AND AROMATIC GINGER ALE.4-dozen and 6-dozen Cases Carriage Paid.
Special attention is invited to our manufacture of

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Each Bottle contains an average dose of Carbonate of Lithia—
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SACCHARUM LACTIS (SYSTEM LANGEN).

Highly recommended by authorities. The
only make of perfect purity in all respects.

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The Chemist and Druggist

SUPPLEMENT

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1892.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist & Druggist."

PLEASE NOTE.

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Advertisements must be prepaid. Remittances by post may be made in stamps, or by postal order made payable to "EDWARD HALSE," and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED). To ensure prompt attention address all communications, endorsed "Supplement," to The PUBLISHER of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

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1.—LONDON, N.E.—Old-established Business, Retail and Dispensing, with nicely-fitted shop; returns £600 yearly; very profitable; in the hands of a young man, can be much extended; very comfortable house, with garden and greenhouse; price about £550.

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3.—LONDON (Suburb, near Crystal Palace).—Handsome Shop in a capital position; close to railway station; returns £450; in good hands, can be very largely extended; the locality is being built on; house convenient; price £450.

4.—LONDON (Regent's Park).—Dispensing and Retail; handsome shop; situate in a capital position; returns £800 yearly; Post Office attached; first-rate opportunity for a pushing business; price about £700; must be sold; an immediate purchaser will, therefore, be treated with on liberal terms.

5.—LONDON, W.—Old-established good-class Business, situate in a prominent position; present returns £600 yearly; large double-fronted shop and good house; Post Office attached covers rental; price £500.

6.—LONDON, S.E.—Dispensing and Retail; well situate and capable of good development; returns £400; not long established; good house and well-fitted shop; value of stock and fixtures only required.

7.—CHOYDON.—Dispensing, Prescribing, and Retail; well situated; returns £600 yearly; full prices except for patents; well-fitted shop and good stock; every investigation invited; good-sized house; price to be arranged, about £550.

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12.—DEATH VACANCY.—Bedfordshire.—Good class business, agricultural town; capital situation in market place; returns amount to nearly £1,000 yearly, with very good profit; capital business premises, commodious house and warehouses, beautiful garden, &c.; held on lease at very moderate rental; business must be sold at once; £750 cash required.

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VALUATIONS AND TRANSFERS conducted in any part of the United Kingdom. Over 20 years' practical experience.

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2.—SOUTH COAST.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; central position in fashionable town; large corner shop, making £400 yearly net profit; price £750; part can remain.

3.—DERBYSHIRE.—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £750; net profit £300; corner double-fronted shop, well fitted, and large stock; good house, side entrance; price £550.

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5.—SUFFOLK.—Village Business; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £500; net profit over £200; rent £14; good house and garden; shop well fitted and stocked; price £300.

6.—READING (near).—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business; no opposition; recently established and under management; will do £500 under principal; good house, garden; price £125.

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8.—LONDON, S.W.—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £514; shop is well fitted and stocked; good house; same hands 16 years; price £350.

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ON THE BANKS OF THE THAMES.—Old-established Retail and Dispensing; returns £800; price £750; scope for increase.

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WEST of England (improving health-resort); Light Retail and Dispensing Business, in good position; bold and handsome shop, well fitted and stocked; scope for considerable increase; valuation (about £300) or offer. "Psycho," c/o A. J. Isard, Esq., 14 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.

A GOOD Retail, Prescribing, and Agricultural Business; market town in Lincolnshire; all newly fitted; well stocked; satisfactory reasons for disposal; next door to Post-office; opposite Corn Exchange. Particulars of A. C. Farmer, Chemist, Spilsby. A week's trial allowed to a genuine purchaser.

CHEMISTS, &c.—Business for sale, doing £5 weekly; can be much increased; stock, fixtures, fittings, goodwill, only £70; grand shop, roomy house; opening for medical man; satisfactory reasons for leaving. Address, 123/35, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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CHEMIST, Druggist, Dispensing Business; old-established; same proprietor over 40 years, now retiring; corner position in the very best thoroughfare of Great Yarmouth (Regent's Street); incoming very low for an immediate purchaser, including all fixtures, utensils, &c. Apply early to J. S., Park Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

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READY-MONEY Retail and Prescribing with Gilbey's Wines and Spirits; established 25 years; average turnover about £950; good corner shop and house in leading thoroughfare of large manufacturing town in W.R., Yorkshire; rent £40, with long lease; well worth £60 per annum; offered at valuation. "Alpha," Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

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WYETH'S BEEF JUICE.

A Liquid Preparation of the CHOICEST BEEF, containing the Nutritious Albuminous Principles in an unaltered and soluble form.

READ THE FOLLOWING

From

THE LANCET.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1892.

Analytical Records.

WYETH'S BEEF JUICE.

(JOHN WYETH AND BROTHER, PHILADELPHIA.)

"The following analytical notes and results testify unmistakably to the excellence of this preparation. It is a dark reddish-brown liquid of pleasant beef-like flavour, and free from objectionable preservatives. It contains not only the albuminous principles of beef in an active and soluble form, but in the condition in which they occur in the freshly expressed juice of beef itself. Viewed with the spectroscope a dilute solution is seen to give two absorption bands, characteristic of fresh blood or hæmoglobin. The liquid loses this property, however, as soon as it is boiled; while the coagulated albuminous principles assume a blood-red tint. According to our experiments no less than fourteen grains of solid albuminous principles in every fluid ounce are thus precipitated. The following figures gained in analysis will convey some idea of the eminent degree of concentration through which this preparation has been carried. Notwithstanding this, the vital elements of beef juice it contains have been preserved unchanged. Moisture, 44.87 per cent.; organic matter, 38.01 per cent.; mineral matter, 17.12 per cent. The organic materials contain 4.57 parts of nitrogen, and the mineral matter consists largely of common salt and, of course, soluble phosphate. Results like these make it safe to assert that as an example of preparations of this class Wyeth's beef juice is little short of perfection."

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.

LONDON—30 SNOW HILL, E.C.

A Two-ounce Bottle
of Pure
Juice of Meat.

Actual test will show

3 per cent. by
weight of

**ANHYDROUS
ALBUMINOIDS.**

Contains the
Hæmoglobin of the
Meat unaltered.

Mix only with Iced or
Lukewarm Water;
Never with Boiling
Water, as
extreme heat renders
the valuable
Albuminous Elements
insoluble.

Contains Albuminoids
in a higher degree
than any
other Preparation of a
similar nature.

Proportion of Nutrient
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Properties such that
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cases of Debility.

Being largely
Prescribed by the
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "DENAAYER LONDON."



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STRENGTH OF MEAT,

which is not yielded by its GELATINE nor by its EXTRACTIVES, but by the ALBUMINOID matters it contains, and which, by Denaayer's process, are dissolved and converted by pepsine into a delightful and elegant preparation.

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Description will best be appreciated with the articles before you, therefore you are invited to send for a free sample of DENAAYER'S STERILIZED PEPTONE OF MEAT (2/- per bottle, ready for use).

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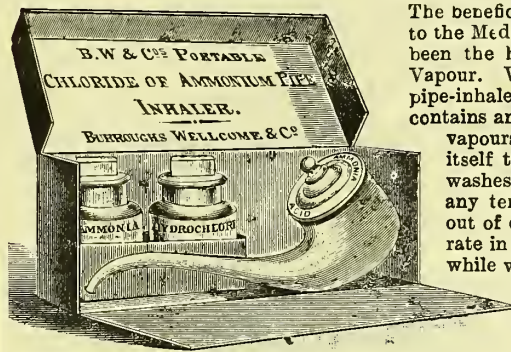
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Summary.

BRIEF abstracts of some of the more interesting chemical communications to the British Association are given on page 241.

It will be seen from a Commentary note that Professor Gairdner, of Glasgow, is strongly opposed to "touting" for new remedies.

THE deplorable conditions under which pharmacy is conducted in British Guiana are exposed in an article by a gentleman in the business there.

THERE was a discussion at the Paris Society of Pharmacy last week as to who first proposed that chloroform should be preserved in hermetically-sealed flasks.

THE Chemical Section of the Chamber of Commerce has resolved to advise the drug-trade not to handle for medicinal purposes any tartaric or citric acid which is not quite free from lead.

PROFESSOR W. RAMSAY has reported to the British Association that in pure chloroform exposed to light for several months carbonyl chloride is formed, and this is probably the cause of deaths during anaesthesia.

THE Board of Inland Revenue have obtained convictions against chemists in Darwen, Manchester, and Blackburn for having in their possession tinctures of camphor, iodine, lavender, and opium made with methylated spirit.

THE addition of certain scents to tobacco is regarded by the Inland Revenue authorities as adulteration; but the Manchester magistrates, while technically agreeing with them, have imposed only nominal fines in two cases.

THREE Nottingham chemists have been prosecuted for selling laudanum not up to Pharmacopoeia quality. One got off, but the others were fined 3*l.* and 5*l.* respectively, the amounts being adjusted inversely to the percentage of morphia. The prosecution appeared to be unaware that "laudanum" is an official synonym.

THE report of the Irish Pharmaceutical Society shows that a certain amount of contention is maintained between the pharmacists and the druggists in the Society. The latter have been more successful than their rivals in whipping up new voters for the next election. A new Vice-President and a new examiner in pharmacy have been elected.

THE County Court Judge at Derby has given an important decision under the Apothecaries Act. He rejected the argument for the defence that the defendant did not act or practise as an apothecary because he did not prepare the medicine specially for each patient, but held that it was sufficient if the person sued had selected the medicine for the patient. On the other hand, his Honour refused to allow the Apothecaries' Society to recover three penalties, as he held that the three cases proved only constituted the one offence of acting or practising. On this point the Society's counsel asked for leave to appeal.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Christmas & Whittaker, Altham, aerated and mineral water manufacturers.

Gill, J. W., and Littlefair, T., under the style of S. Gill & Son, Pendleton, Manchester, chemists and druggists; as far as regards T. Littlefair.

Hill, A. B., and Hill, A. C., under the style of A. S. Hill & Son, Southwark Street, S.E., wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists.

Russon, S. T., and Russon, H. A., under the style of Russon Brothers, Birmingham, chemists and druggists.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Fry, Samuel Herbert (trading as the Fry Manufacturing Company), Chandos Street, Charing Cross, and Kingston-on-Thames, dry-plate maker.

Martin, George E. (trading as George E. Martin & Co.), Fenchurch Street, City, and Hoe Street, Walthamstow, importer of essential oils.

Parker, Jackson (trading as J. Parker & Co.), Wakefield, soap manufacturer.

ADJUDICATION.

Fry, Samuel Herbert (trading as the Fry Manufacturing Company), Chandos Street, Charing Cross, and Kingston-on-Thames, dry-plate maker.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Bishop, Thomas, Chatham, mineral-water manufacturer—discharge suspended for three years, ending July 12, 1895.

English News.

Carbolic-acid Poisoning.

Charles Francis Gerhardt Berg, aged 42, a jeweller, lately carrying on business in Worship Street, E.C., was found by his wife sitting in an arm-chair dead last week. At the inquest on Saturday, a police-constable deposed that he found a bottle which had contained carbolic acid in the room, and it had been ascertained that the deceased purchased it in the neighbourhood, saying he wanted it for disinfecting drains. Deceased had attempted to commit suicide in March, and the jury now thought that he had succeeded on this occasion, adding that they were of opinion that some restriction should be placed on the sale of carbolic acid.

On July 19, Susannah Tempest, 16, residing in Beamsley Street, Manningham, attempted to commit suicide by taking a quantity of carbolic acid. A neighbour gave her an emetic, and she was conveyed to the infirmary, where she was successfully treated. Last week she was brought before the Bradford magistrates and reprimanded.

Betsy Cottrill, 18, a Liverpool servant-girl, well-behaved, in good health and spirits, took a glass of carbolic acid last Friday night, and died. "Suicide," said the coroner's jury.

The "Old Tom" inquiry, which was last referred to in our issue of July 23, page 101, has now been closed, the coroner's jury returning a verdict of death from misadventure, and adding, "We consider the Limehouse Board of Works are deserving of censure for having sent out the carbolic acid in a bottle without a label, and we recommend that in future all bottles containing carbolic acid should be sent out in a special kind of bottle, with the word 'poison' printed in conspicuous letters on the bottle."

A Dispenser in Trouble.

James Narroway, dispenser, of Camberwell Grove, was charged at the North London Police Court, on Saturday, with being drunk at High Street, Stoke Newington, on the previous night. A doctor certified as to his intoxication, and the prisoner, after expressing his regret, was told by the magistrate to pay the doctor's fee, 3s. 6d., and go away.

James's Blister on Fire.

At Farringdon, on Thursday last week, while Mr. W. H. James was manipulating about half a ton of the ingredients used in his horse-blister, the man in charge accidentally spilt some upon a hot plate, and the whole lot was instantly in flames. Mr. James endeavoured to check the flames with buckets of water, which only seemed to make things worse, but ultimately a quantity of ashes thrown on to the furnace had the desired effect.

British Dental Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was opened at Manchester, on Wednesday night, with a reception in the Town Hall by the Mayor and Mrs. Bosdin L. Leech. The sessions of the meeting commenced on Thursday forenoon at 11, in the Chemical Lecture Theatre of Owens College, and Mr. H. C. Quinby, the new President, delivered an address. The Association had a very full programme of papers and demonstrations, while the microscopical section and museum attracted great attention. The specimens of abnormal teeth in the latter were of the greatest interest, and showed some abnormalities which have not hitherto been described, and also many transitional forms between normal teeth and those of striking abnormality. The models numbered over 1,000, and included a large number of split models showing the result of extracting the sixth-year molars. These formed a valuable section of the museum. The entertainments of the meeting are on a lavish scale, and do not conclude until to-day (Saturday).

Suicide of a Bristol Chemist.

An inquest was held at Bristol last week regarding the death of George Edward Sadler, a chemist [not on the register], who carried on business in Newfoundland Street. From the evidence of Mrs. Sadler it appeared that for the

past eight months he had been drinking, and during the last few days before his death he drank very heavily; he had been in the habit of drinking sweet nitre from the shop. On Tuesday morning at breakfast-time he appeared as if he had had something to drink; but, nevertheless, he went into the shop and mixed a prescription. At about 9.15 witness went into the shop, and he was making up some medicine. He walked out of the shop, but she did not notice if he took anything with him. In about ten minutes she was called to deceased, who was lying on a couch in the parlour. He was gasping and quite insensible, so she sent for a doctor. Dr. Powell, who had been called, said he saw a prussic-acid bottle on the table. The result of a post-mortem examination subsequently showed all the signs of prussic-acid poisoning. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Medical Goodwills.

The Royal College of Physicians of London has just passed the following resolution:—"That this College regards the sale and purchase of practices, or the transfer of patients from one physician to another, for a pecuniary consideration, among fellows or members of its body as contrary to the traditions and practice of the College, interfering with the freedom of patients, and derogatory to the position of a physician." This does not apply to licentiates, who constitute the bulk of practitioners associated with the College.

The Lambeth Poisoning Cases.

Dr. Thomas Stevenson gave evidence at Bow Street, on Monday, in the case against Thomas Neill, who is charged with the murder of Matilda Clover by poisoning. Dr. Stevenson stated that he detected strychnine in the stomach, liver, and brain of the deceased woman, and in a careful quantitative analysis of 2 lbs. of the organs he obtained $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of the alkaloid, which he considered represented on the whole that a fatal dose had been taken. From the stomach, part of the liver, and a kidney of Alice Marsh, another victim, he obtained in all $6\frac{3}{4}$ grains of strychnine. The stomach of Emma Shrivell, Marsh's companion, yielded 1.6 grain of strychnine. He had also examined prisoner's sample case of pills. There were fifty-four lots of pills, and seven kinds contained strychnine. Taking bottle No. 2, described on label as containing $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of strychnine, he found on analysis that each pill contained $\frac{1}{32}$ grain. About nine of them would form a minimum fatal dose. He had been shown a 5-grain capsule, into which about twenty of the pills would fit without being mashed together. If they were rubbed up it would hold more. The 5-grain capsule would hold a fatal dose. The bottles were nearly full, and the strychnine-pill bottles quite full. Dr. Stevenson spoke further in regard to the tincture of nuxvomica, which Neill had obtained from Mr. Priest, of Westminster, and was of opinion that this had not been used in these poisoning cases, for he had been unable to discover brucine in the remains.

Plymouth, Ho!

The Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, of Westminster, have taken the premises recently occupied by the Western District Co-operative Stores, now in liquidation, in Union Street, Plymouth, which they will shortly open.

Sulphate-of-ammonia Prices.

At the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Gas Light and Coke Co., held on Friday, it was reported that the residual products of the past half-year included ammoniacal liquor and sulphate of ammonia, which had been sold for the sum of 73,188. 8s. 9d. In the corresponding half of last year the amount realised for this product was 82,667. On December 31 there were in store 21,504 butts of ammoniacal liquor; there had been made during the half-year 268,308 butts, and used during the same period, 263,871, whilst the quantity sold was 9,143 butts; this left in store on June 30 16,798 butts. The Chairman (Colonel Makins), in moving the adoption of the report said there had been a falling-off in the prices obtained for sulphate of ammonia, and he was unable to hold out any hope of improvement. The prices realised depended very much on the amount of nitrate of soda which was brought into the country, and that had continued to increase from year to year. In 1881 the amount of nitrate of soda imported was 319,000 tons,

and the quantity went on steadily increasing, until last year it amounted to 946,000. The whole production of the company's sulphate in 1882 was 65,000 tons, as against 476,000 tons of nitrate of soda imported. At the present time the whole product was 143,000 tons, as against 946,000 tons of nitrate of soda imported. Adverting to a question put by Sir Frederick Mappin on this subject, at the last meeting, he said he understood Sir Frederick to ask whether the company's sulphate of ammonia was sold through one broker, which broker bought on his own account. His reply was that the company sold through no broker. Since then he had had an interview with Sir F. Mappin, who explained that his question should have been:—"Is it true that the sulphate of ammonia of this company is sold to one broker, and that broker buys elsewhere on his own account?" His reply to that was that Mr. Blagden, their agent, did buy for himself from other people. It turned out afterwards that though his answer was absolutely true, there was one case in which it had come to light that Mr. Blagden's firm had purchased from this company. But that occurred when Mr. Blagden was in Italy. It was done by Mr. Blagden's clerk through inadvertence.

Outing.

The employes of Messrs. Thomas Tyrer & Co.'s works at Stratford spent a very pleasant day at Sevenoaks on July 30 last. The outing was favoured by excellent weather.

A Chemist Charged with Intent to Murder.

At the West Riding Assizes on Friday, before Mr. Justice Grantham, Aquila Waterhouse, chemist and druggist, late of Ramsgate, was indicted on two counts—viz., of shooting at David Henry Hirst, with intent to murder, and with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. Mr. Kershaw and Mr. Scott-Fox prosecuted, and Mr. Mellor defended. The circumstances of the case were reported by us last week. After a lengthy hearing the Judge summed up in prisoner's favour on the first indictment, but against him on the second, and, after a long consultation, the jury acquitted the prisoner on both counts, and he was accordingly discharged.

Stealing Homœopathic Medicines.

At Leicester Police Court, a hawker, named John Kelley aged 41, and residing in Mansfield Street, was charged with stealing six bottles of homœopathic medicine, value 3s., from the shop of Mr. Robert Henson, 12 Duns Lane, Leicester. In defence prisoner pleaded that he had had a lot of trouble and was in drink at the time. The Bench, believing that he had acted under a fit of temporary stupidity, discharged him.

A Ceylon Planter on His Island's Industries.

Last week Mr. Ferguson, of Ceylon, his honours of corresponding member of the Royal Colonial and Imperial Institute thick upon him, unfolded once more the well-worn tale of the Ceylon cinchona and cardamom industries to the members of the London Chamber of Commerce. Cardamoms, or "grains of Paradise" (*sic*!), said the lecturer, were freely cultivated and exported from Ceylon in the time of the Portuguese, between three hundred and four hundred years ago, and also by the Dutch. Afterwards the cultivation fell off to a few hundreds of pounds; indeed, the Cingalese began to import some from India for local consumption. Cardamoms, however, were again among the products which the coffee-planter had begun to cultivate with profit when his coffee-staple failed, and thus the export from Ceylon has risen from 9,000 lbs. in 1873-74 to 400,000 lbs. Altogether there are about 5,000 acres cultivated with this spice in Ceylon plantations apart from small plots in native gardens. India of late years has not exported more than 400,000 lbs. of cardamoms; latterly, indeed, only half that figure has been reached. As regards cinchona, if we may credit Mr. Ferguson, the first private experiment was begun in 1863-64 by a Kandy firm, which still maintained a close connection with Ceylon. By-and-by plants were taken and put out to grow as ornamental trees, or as groves or shelter-belts. After some years it was found, on stripping or coppicing such trees, that the return per tree or per acre was not only handsome but was enormous, and gradually it dawned upon a good many that this was not only a suitable, quick-growing plant, but a commercial product of high value. The steady failure in coffee,

which about that time set in, gave an impetus to the rush after cinchona until there was scarcely a coffee district or plantation that had not cinchona planted right over it. The few early planters, of course, profited heavily, some to the tune of 100% or more per acre cultivated; but there were only a few acres in most cases. One old planter is fond of narrating how his partners threw away 35,000% to 40,000% because they would not allow him to put 150,000 cinchona-plants on the boundaries and among the coffee in opening their plantation in the early sixties—an arrangement which, after striking off half for deaths, would certainly have given 40,000% worth of bark ten years later.

The Late Adulteration Prosecution at Woolwich.

The Woolwich Local Board of Health have decided not to appeal against the decision of Mr. Marsham in dismissing the summons against Mr. George Mence Smith, of Woolwich and elsewhere, for selling tartaric and citric acid containing lead, nor to proceed against the other two chemists for similar offences. The Pimms District Board of Works have three summonses pending—one of them against Mr. G. M. Smith, the quantity of lead being stated to be 2 grs. per lb. Mr. Whale, the clerk, it is understood, will advise his Board to proceed with them. They are adjourned *sine die*, but will probably be brought on after the Board's vacation.

Cricket.

Teams representing the wholesale drug-houses of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co. and R. Sumner & Co. contested a cricket-match at Newsham Park, Liverpool, on Saturday last. The Evans side attained a total of 68, towards which Richardson, with 15, was the chief contributor. The Sumnerites had lost 7 wickets, and amassed 116 runs when time was up. A. Parry made 36 for this side, and retired unconquered.

Irish News.

Chief Magistrate.

Councillor James Shanks, aerated-water manufacturer, has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1893.

W. & H. M. Goulding (Limited).

The directors of the wholesale drug-firm of W. & H. M. Goulding (Limited), Dublin and Cork, have announced a dividend of 8% per cent., free of income-tax, for the past year, after placing to credit 2,265*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* depreciation account, 4,723*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* debt guarantee account, 3,000*l.* to credit of permanent improvements and alterations, and carrying forward to next year's account a balance of 2,491*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

Tragedies with Poisons.

In Cusheadall a female named Sarah McAllister has been sent for trial on the charge of fatally poisoning children by giving them snuff mixed with an unknown poison, the name of which has yet to be furnished by Professor Hodges, who is preparing an analysis of the intestines of the deceased.—At Cork, on Monday, a child named Forsyth died from eating a biscuit he took from a dog, but which proved to have been given purposely to the animal to destroy it. Several other children to whom the deceased gave a "bite" of the cake were in great danger for some time.—An Armagh family named Warren, consisting of two sons, a daughter, and their parents, have been poisoned by eating a fowl bought in the market. The cause has yet to be made known by the public analyst.—Several other cases of poisoning have also been reported throughout the country within the week, the principal agents being rat-killer, carbolic acid, and in one case, at Belfast, by a mixture of soot and varnish.

Drug Contracts.

At the last weekly meeting of the Guardians of the Fermoy Union, a letter was read from the Local Government Board enclosing one from Messrs. Hunt & Co., wholesale druggists, Dublin, complaining strongly of the acceptance by the Guardians of a tender for medicines twice as high as

others that had been sent in, of which theirs had been the lowest. It appeared from the discussion which ensued that the contract had been given to a local druggist, and that one of the guardians who objected to this appointment had referred to his prices as "nearly double" those of Messrs. Hunt. Several calculations had been made to compare the prices, but that to which the Board seemed to attach the most importance, and which they gave in their reply to the Local Government Board, was that when Messrs. Hunt supplied medicines to the Union, from September, 1884, to September, 1885, inclusive, their bill came to 353*l*. 19*s*. 4*d*., whereas Messrs. Forrest's bill for a like period in 1890-91, came only to 346*l*. 3*s*., showing that the latter, although by the tender the dearer, was by comparison in reality the cheaper, notwithstanding that during the time of Mr. Forrests contract influenza was raging in the Union, and the consumption of drugs was very high.

Bankrupt Druggists.

The case of Mr. W. Jackman, druggist, Edenderry, who was a short time ago adjudged a bankrupt, will come before the Court of Bankruptcy in Ireland on August 18.

Notice is issued by the Court of Bankruptcy, Ireland, that a public meeting will be held at the Four Courts, on August 17, to prove the debts of Mr. Charles Johnston, chemist and druggist, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

Coming Prosecutions.

Rumour is busy on the subject of impending prosecutions by the Pharmaceutical Society, and it is stated that more than ordinary importance and interest will be attached to the proceedings in the courts, owing to the number and nature of the summonses issued, as well as the position of the parties concerned.

A Handsome Donation.

Sir John Arnott, D.L., one of the principal merchants in Cork, has presented 1,000*l*. for the benefit of the local hospitals. A short time since Lady Arnott collected over 1,600*l*. towards the fund for establishing "The National Hospital for Consumptives."

Scotch News.

Edinburgh.

The Pharmacy Athletic Club are thinking of having an excursion on September 19, probably to Linlithgow.

Lady Students at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.

The managers of the Infirmary have arranged that two wards shall be set apart for the use of lady students. These wards will be capable of holding twenty patients each. The managers have been somewhat exercised in regard to the legal enactment that eighty beds are necessary before a diploma can be obtained, but it is expected that this difficulty will be easily overcome. In addition to the forty beds, which have been set apart for the lady students, they will have the privilege of attending the ear, eye, and skin wards, so that in this way the requirements of the law can be carried out. At present there is no intention to have mixed classes.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

TRISULPHIDE OF BORON.—M. Henri Moissan made yet another contribution to the study of boron at the last weekly meeting of the Academy of Sciences. By numerous successive treatments he has obtained a well-crystallised trisulphide of boron. It acts energetically on metals, also on most organic compounds, producing crystalline derivatives; with chloride of lime it gives off a green flame; slightly heated in oxygen it combines therewith with inflammation. It may be distilled in nitrogen without producing a combination.

THE SALE OF MEDICINAL WINES IN FRANCE.—The Syndicate of Pharmacists of the Department of the Somme seized last April samples of the Staoeli Phosphated Quinine Wine, sold by M. Labbé, grocer, at Amiens, and cited the vendor before the local police-court. The magistrate decided that the wine should be analysed by M. Dubois, professor of chemistry, and the case was finally heard last Wednesday. Professor Dubois reported that the wine contained $\frac{1}{2}$ gramme of quinine as against $\frac{1}{2}$ gramme specified in the Codex formula. The Court condemned M. Labbé to 1*l*. damages, and 20*l*. fine; but as he acted in good faith he benefits by the Bérenger law, which postpones the sentence until a second offence is proved.

THE CHOLERA SCARE.—M. Dujardin-Beaumez, at a meeting of the Hygienic Council of the Department of the Seine, held on Monday last, drew attention to the inadequacy of the available means of disinfection in case of a serious outbreak of cholera. With the existing movable stove and disinfecting squad, he said, only five to seven disinfections could be operated daily, and the twenty-six men employed were altogether insufficient. If the number for Paris could not be increased he thought additional squads should be provided for the suburbs. Baron Larrey said much needless alarm was caused by illnesses and deaths being ascribed to cholera and its milder forms, which were really due to entirely different causes. M. Paul Brousse added that the authorities were often needlessly troubled on account of these false diagnostics.

CANDIDATE FOR THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—M. Adolphe Carnot, brother of the President of the Republic, and a chemist of repute, has come forward as a candidate for the seat in the above Academy, rendered vacant by the death of M. Lelanne. The *Figaro* of Monday last publishes the following amusing description of the aspiring scientist:—"A professor of analytic chemistry and inspector of the School of Mines; aged 53; small, but sufficiently 'ample'; nose a trifle large, a fixed look and a 'mahogany' beard. Nothing of the presidential look. Always irreproachably gloved, booted, and with linen of resplendent whiteness. Has the correct bearing of his brother, with cheerfulness added. Special note: Has married for the second time; his wife's twin sister is the better half of M. Noirot, of the Treasury; sometimes mistakes one for the other in leaving a ball, but his natural good breeding enables him to discover the mistake before entering the carriage."

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.

THE Society met on Wednesday, August 3, M. Portes, President, in the chair. The first business was in reference to

THE PRESERVATION OF CHLOROFORM

in hermetically-sealed flasks. M. Dumontier addressed the Society in support of his claim to the priority of the invention of this idea, because M. Boulé, pharmacist at Algiers, had claimed, in a letter addressed to the Society, to be the originator of the idea, having, he said, communicated it to the Society at the end of 1889. But M. Dumontier was understood to say that he could prove that certain notes of his on the matter appeared in the *Journal of Pharmacy and Surgery* in January of the same year. MM. Prunier and Leidié and other members took part in the discussion, but it was generally felt it could only be proved by comparison of the dates of journals; and it was observed that, after all, this mode of preserving medicaments which are apt to spoil by keeping had been used by chemists for the last hundred years.

ASPIRANT ESSAYISTS.

M. Portes announced that the following essays had been received for the annual competition for the Society's medals:—"The Meliöla Genus," by M. Gaillard; "Some New Double Chlorides," by M. Chassavant; "Chloral and its Derivatives," by M. Roussel; "Notes on the Development of the Fruit and Pulp of the Tamarind and Cassia Lignea," by M. Treméau; and "Study of the Bag-net Fishery in the Bay of Biscay," by M. Roche. M. Leidié expressed some

don'ts as to the relation of one of the essays to pharmacy, judging by the title; but the Chairman laughingly remarked that the committee would be sure to promptly throw aside any unsuitable contributions. It was agreed that this committee should consist of MM. Prunier, Patein, Rousseau, Viron, Collin, and Würtz.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

The Chairman announced that letters of thanks had been received from those recently elected corresponding members—viz., M. Louis Planchon, Montpellier; M. Gérard, Toulouse; M. Roeser, Versailles; MM. David and Domergue, Marseilles; M. Vandin, Fecamp; M. Girard, Belfort; M. Bruneau, Lille; and M. Rambaud, Poitiers. M. Barillé, having at this moment arrived, announced his approaching departure for Marseilles, and begged the Chairman to transfer him to the list of corresponding members of the Society. M. Portes, in consenting to do so, expressed the regret of the Society at his departure from Paris.

The proceedings, which had only lasted about twenty minutes, then terminated. The members lingered in groups to wish each other a hearty *au revoir* and a pleasant vacation between now and the first Wednesday in October, when the Society reassembles.

Foreign and Colonial News.

GOOD, IF TRUE.—A telegram from Cape Town states that Dr. Alex. Edington, the ex-pharmacist, who is now bacteriologist to the Cape Government, has succeeded in discovering the bacillus of the horse-sickness, the dreaded plague of South Africa.

THE BERLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The Prussian Minister of Commerce and Industry is engaged in considering the desirability of holding an International Exhibition in Berlin. He has invited the opinion of several representative bodies upon the subject, among others that of the Executive of the German Druggists' Union.

THE APOTHEKER VEREIN.—The German Apotheker Verein will hold its annual gathering from August 22 to 25 in Hamburg. Business sessions, opening at 9 A.M., will be held on August 23 and 24; the remainder of the meeting period will be devoted to pleasure. The finances of the Verein are in a fairly satisfactory condition, although last year's receipts have been 38,361m. (they had been estimated at 39,364m.), while the expenditure ran up to 38,660m.

SQUARING IT.—The Ontario College of Pharmacy have recently prosecuted a storeman in London, Ont., for infringement of the Pharmacy Act by selling "rough on rats." After the case had been before the police magistrate, an arrangement was made between the parties whereby the storeman agreed to abstain from selling patent medicines for the period of one year, and the druggists of the city agreed to take over his stock of patents.

A TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—It is intended to hold an International Exhibition at Hobart, the capital of Tasmania, in 1894-95, after the closing of the Chicago Exhibition, and an association to realise that scheme, with a capital of 20,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares, is now in process of formation. The official support of the Tasmanian Government has been secured, and it is hoped that invitations to foreign countries will be officially issued. A Government subsidy of 6,000*l.* is also expected.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.—The German law concerning Sunday rest, the application of which appeared likely to raise resistance on the part of the small shopkeepers in Alsace and Lorraine, has been applied in the most satisfactory manner throughout the "Reichsland." The chemists' and druggists' shops alone are allowed to keep open; but a plan is under consideration among the chemists by means of which it is proposed that a mutual agreement be arrived at for the various chemists to open their establishments by turns, and thus allow of each shop being shut three Sundays out of four.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF HIS COLOUR.—Lewis Johnston, a negro, is suing Frederick Bagoë, a druggist, of 423 Fourth Avenue, New York, in the Supreme Court of the United States, for \$5,000 damages for malicious arrest. Johnston's case is that on January 25 last he went into Bagoë's drug-store for some refreshment, and that Bagoë refused to serve him on account of his colour. Johnston declared he would stay in the store until he was served, but Bagoë called in a policeman, who arrested Johnston straightway and took him to the station, where, however, he was promptly liberated.

A GERMAN SCIENTIST IN AUSTRALIA.—A representative of our Melbourne journal has had a chat with Apotheker Willy Finzelbach, whose departure from Germany we announced at the time, and who arrived at Melbourne by the German steamer *Bremerhaven* early in July, with letters to Baron Von Mueller and others. Mr. Finzelbach has gone on a tour of scientific inquiry and collecting, especially in Queensland, on behalf of the Herbarium Boissier in Geneva, and with the assistance of the Imperial German Foreign Office, to study the useful and medicinal plants of Australia on the spot.

THE APOTHEKER AS WET-NURSE.—According to the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, seventeen out of the twenty-six apothecaries in business in Leipzig have lately added a sterilised-milk department to their business, and find it a paying accessory. By their united efforts they feed one hundred babies a day, reckoning each infant to consume seven bottles of sterilised milk every twenty-four hours. The size of the bottles is not mentioned, but if we may assume them to be of ordinary capacity, the statement would seem to prove that in the matter of drinking powers, at any rate, the German child is father to the German man.

THE GOVERNMENT OPIUM-MONOPOLY IN JAVA.—It is reported that the Dutch Indian Government propose to make a tentative experiment in Java in selling opium direct, instead of farming out the monopoly as is done now. Mr. Stoeder, the Amsterdam professor of pharmacy, is reported to have prepared opium pastilles, each of which is wrapped in tinfoil, and which it is intended to sell to consumers instead of the small cakes now retailed by the Chinese. Mr. Eekhout, a prominent Dutch Indian official, who is about to return to Java, will carry a supply of these pastilles with him and try their advantages in a limited area to be specially set apart by Government for the experiment.

CONSUMPTION OF HONEY IN AUSTRALIA.—At the Victorian beekeepers' convention, held early in June, in Melbourne, an aparian stated that from thirty frame-hives he had taken about 70 lbs. of honey per week, for six weeks in succession, while the red gum was in bloom. Another said that to prevent honey candying, he only found it necessary to make the tins perfectly air-tight by waxing the lid while the honey was still hot, but not boiling it. It was stated, also, that at present the merchants had a profit of about 5 per cent. on the kerosene tin of honey, and the grocer very often 25 per cent. At present not more than 200 tons of honey come into Melbourne during the year. The best way to deal with large supplies was to have 2-ton tanks for storage, and put up in smaller tins during the winter. It is calculated that the consumption of honey in Melbourne and suburbs is less than 1 lb. per head of the population yearly.

UNITED STATES TRADE-MARKS.—The following were registered on July 26:—"Dr. Stanley's Aluminium Cure," for liniment, by W. F. Grell, New York, N.Y.; "Witch-Wash," for liniments or lotions, by Powell & Gilbert, Amsterdam, N.J.; "Oxien," for a remedy for nervous diseases, by W. H. Garnet, Augusta, Me.; "Protectio," for medicines, by A. L. Worden, Detroit, Mich.; "Empress Josephine," for perfumery and toilet preparations, by Bippes & Breidenbach, Dayton, Ohio; "Golden Plasters" on a circular label, with picture of a building, for medical plasters, and "Golden Drops," for remedy for diseases of stomach, &c., by Dr. David, Kennedy Corporation, Kingston, N.Y.; "Salitonia," for a dyspepsia-remedy, by Salitonia Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo.; "Silver State Gold Cure," for medicinal compounds, by McCrory & Taylor, Pueblo, Colo.; "Albolene," for boxes, bottles, powder distributors, &c., by McKesson & Robbins, New York; "Persian" and "Mary Stuart," for perfumery, by Alfred Wright, Rochester, N.Y.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, August 3, the President (Mr. Hayes) in the chair. The other members were Mr. E. Hodgson (Treasurer), Professor Tichborne, Mr. W. J. Baxter, Mr. Samuel Gibson, Mr. G. H. Grindley, Mr. W. T. Wells, Mr. P. Mearrin, Dr. Burnes, Mr. G. D. Beggs, Mr. H. Conyngham, Mr. Charles Evans, Mr. W. R. Whitla, and Mr. Joseph Stewart.

CLEARING THE WAY.

When the minutes of the previous meeting were read, Mr. WELLS said: Before you sign the minutes, Mr. President, there was a discussion at last meeting with regard to a gentleman's certificate, and it certainly ought to be entered on the minutes.

THE PRESIDENT: Was it not referred to the Certificates Committee?

Mr. WELLS: It was not; the Committee refused the certificate.

THE PRESIDENT directed the Registrar to ascertain what had been done at the last meeting.

PROFESSOR TICHBORNE: While we are waiting for the book, Mr. President, might I ask as a favour, that when you come to the election of a Vice-President, in room of Mr. Robinson, resigned, you would proceed to No. 5 on the agenda-paper? There are a great number of the gentlemen present who are very much interested in that. In fact, some of them came on purpose to have a voice in that election, and they are obliged to leave by train. I myself have to leave at a quarter-past 4, and I think there are two besides me who have to go by early trains.

THE PRESIDENT: It would be pleasanter if we all had time to go through the agenda as it is, but if there are any gentlemen who wish to get away we could take these subjects up.

Mr. GRINDLEY: I would like to get away at half-past 4.

Mr. WELLS: There is nothing to prevent us acceding to Professor Tichborne's request.

THE PRESIDENT: With reference to that other matter, Mr. Wells, I find the entry is, "For receipt of further proof."

Mr. WELLS: I think if you look you will see "that the Committee refused his certificate for pharmacy as it did not conform to the Act."

Mr. HODGSON: The thing was settled so far as the meeting was concerned.

THE PRESIDENT: In the case of Robert S. Moore, Belfast, who was requested for further evidence of his having properly fulfilled the requirements of the Council in practical pharmacy, the evidence having been given to the satisfaction of the President, I permitted him to present himself for examination subject to the confirmation of the Council. The votes were seven in favour of his acceptance and four against.

Mr. WELLS: I think it was six to four.

Dr. BURNES: I think it was seven to five.

THE PRESIDENT: It was seven to four.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

THE PRESIDENT: Before we commence the agenda I may mention that we have received a communication from the Secretaries to the Pharmaceutical Conference in England saying that they will be glad to receive the names of the delegates appointed to attend the approaching meeting of the Conference.

Mr. WELLS: Mr. Payne, of Belfast, is going, and Mr. Beggs, of Dalkey, and myself. I do not know whether there are any others going. Of course, the usual way will be to adopt them as delegates.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any other gentleman who like to go as a delegate?

A NEW COUNCILLOR.

THE PRESIDENT: Professor Tichborne, do you wish us to go through all the letters in No. 1 or only little "A"?

PROFESSOR TICHBORNE: Only little "A." There are two

sections in it; and then, if you would kindly take No. 5, which is another election, afterwards.

THE PRESIDENT: The first business, then, is a letter from the Vice-President resigning his seat on the Council. Thereupon (1) to elect a member of Council in room of Mr. Robinson, resigned; and (2) to elect a Vice-President in the room of Mr. Robinson, resigned. The Registrar will read Mr. Robinson's letter.

THE REGISTRAR (Mr. Ferrall): Mr. Robinson's letter is as follows:—

I herewith tender my resignation as Vice President and member of the Council in order to offer myself for the vacant examinership in practical pharmacy. I cannot thus sever my connection with the Council without acknowledging my indebtedness to every member for the kindness and friendship shown me. I shall look back to the past two years with unmixed pleasure and satisfaction; and even if I am not permitted to occupy an official position in the Society, I can never cease to entertain for the Society and its affairs the most sincere interest and regard.

I am, dear Mr. Ferrall, sincerely yours,

THOMAS W. ROBINSON.

THE PRESIDENT: Before accepting Mr. Robinson's resignation, which he has tendered in a double capacity—first, as member of the Council, and, secondly, his position as Vice-President of the Council—I regret exceedingly that we should lose so valuable a member and one who I have found, during the time I have occupied this position, always tried to discharge his duty in the least offensive manner. If he had to oppose anything that he thought was not as it ought to be, he always did it in such a gentlemanly way that his opposition was almost pleasanter than a great many people's assistance in carrying out their wishes. Therefore I regret exceedingly that we should lose Mr. Robinson.

Mr. WELLS: I endorse every word that you have said. I think it is a great pity that Mr. Robinson should resign, for I think he would be far more use to the Society and Council in the position he held. I exceedingly regret that such a man should resign.

THE PRESIDENT: Our next course is to elect a member of Council.

Mr. WELLS: I propose Mr. Robert J. Downes as a member of this Council. I think I need hardly say anything about Mr. Downes. He is known to everyone as a working pharmacist, and as one who has taken a great interest in pharmaceutical subjects generally, and I know he will be a useful working member.

Mr. GRINDLEY: I have great pleasure in seconding that Mr. Downes be elected to a seat on the Council, inasmuch as I have known him from his earliest years, and been associated with him in business. I can say, from personal experience of him, that he will be found to be a thorough worker for the good of the Society.

THE PRESIDENT: Two months ago, when we elected Mr. Conyngham on our Council, it was suggested that we should have elected a druggist as there were only two representatives of the druggists on our Council. But it was thought that that was not desirable—that we should keep in the same condition as we were placed at the election last October—and as that was adopted as a principle, I suppose we should adhere to the same principle in this case.

Mr. GIBSON said he was not present on the last occasion, when that matter was arranged, and he therefore wished to state that he highly disapproved of the arrangement, and for the purpose of showing and endorsing his views, he should propose a gentleman from the chemists and druggists' body.

THE PRESIDENT: I am sorry we cannot be unanimous in this matter. I, too, would wish to see a member of the druggists on, but at the same time we feel that we ought to keep as we were placed at the annual meeting till the next election. It will then be in the power of the druggists, if they wish, together with the members of the Society, to put any number, up to seven, on the Board.

Mr. GIBSON: I think it would come with better grace now.

Mr. WELLS: I would like to point out that Mr. Gibson is proposing to do a thing to-day which, if he carries it, will leave it open to me or any other pharmaceutical chemist hereafter, when a druggist retires, to elect a pharmaceutical chemist in his place. Now, it ought not to be necessary to point out to Mr. Gibson the unfortunate position in which

he places himself. The pharmaceutical chemists must always have a majority of fourteen to seven. If Mr. Gibson wishes to act on the principle he is adopting, it is open to any other member who may be here to propose a pharmaceutical chemist in room of any druggist who may resign. I considered the matter very fully before I put forth the principle, and I think the members of Council here, when we considered it, thought it the fairest principle to follow. We are not electors. We are simply here as elected members. We are here to carry out whatever principles the Society wishes us to do, and I think it is our duty to keep the Council in the balance that the Society put it in. However, Mr. Gibson is, of course, quite at liberty to propose a druggist now, and let him carry him if he can. If he does, he must bear in mind the principle he is setting up.

The PRESIDENT: I think, after what he has heard, he will coincide with what you have said.

Mr. GIBSON: If it is going to be a *bonâ-fide* arrangement between the parties, I am willing to adhere to it.

The PRESIDENT: I think it is a matter of courtesy. I do not think there was any arrangement.

Mr. WELLS: I will say this much—that if Mr. Gibson resigned and I were here, I would feel bound to place a druggist in his place.

Mr. GIBSON: As regards Mr. Downes personally, I have great pleasure in supporting him, as I believe he will make a very suitable member of Council.

The motion was then agreed to unanimously.

ELECTION OF A VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. GRINDLEY: I have great pleasure in proposing a gentleman with whom we have been associated for a great many years, and who, although having strong opinions, is always ready to sink these opinions in the cause of fairness and justice. I allude to my friend Mr. Beggs, of Dalkey, and I am sure, if you elect him to the position of Vice-President, you will not regret the step you have taken.

Mr. WHITLA seconded, cordially endorsing every word Mr. Grindley had used with reference to Mr. Beggs.

The PRESIDENT: When Mr. Grindley stood up I was about to propose another name, and one that I think would have been as acceptable in many ways—one who filled the office of President of this Society with great grace at a very difficult time. The gentleman to whom I refer is one who, I am quite sure, would prefer at the present time to remain a private member, unless duty called him, following his own profession without interfering in these matters at all. But he has stuck to us through evil report and good report, and I think, when I mention the name of Mr. Charles Evans—(hear, hear)—you will all agree with me that in Mr. Charles Evans we would have a gentleman whom we would not only respect, but whom we would all like to see in this position. I accepted the office of President on the resignation of Mr. Evans, and at his very earnest request, and I feel exceedingly grateful to him for having continued to support us and to support me during the time that I have continued, through your grace, in this chair. Mr. Evans is quite near me, and would be of very active assistance to me in consultations. During Mr. Robinson's continuance in office as Vice-President, I often found it a difficulty that I was not able to communicate with him. Mr. Evans is near to me, and I would be able to communicate with him on every difficulty that might arise. He is, too, very approachable, and one need not be afraid to go to him. I am quite sure that Mr. Beggs would in many ways be a very suitable gentleman to occupy the position, but Mr. Beggs is a great distance from us and from me, and I would not have the same comfort in being able to consult him. If any gentleman would second Mr. Charles Evans, I would be glad, and we could then leave the Council to decide.

Mr. BEGGS: Before you get any gentleman to second Mr. Evans I would ask you to allow my name to be withdrawn. This came, rather by surprise on me, and as I am fully aware there are many gentlemen round the table who can fill the office better than I could, I may say that, though I have belonged to the Society for a long time, I would be much obliged if my name would be withdrawn.

Mr. EVANS: I was surprised to hear my name proposed as Vice-President. I am very much obliged to the President for the kind way he has spoken of me, but at present I would not like to undertake the office, and I hope Mr. Beggs

will not withdraw his name. He has been a useful member of Council, and I have had great experience of him as a member of committees, and there is no member of committee who gives more time and attention to the business of the Society than Mr. Beggs. I would be grateful, therefore, Mr. President, if you would withdraw my name.

Mr. WELLS: I would support Mr. Beggs, because I think it a great mistake to confine the working of the Society to two or three. Mr. Evans has already been President of the Society, and I think it would be rather degrading him to put him back to Vice-President. I think we should rather make Vice-Presidents with a view to their becoming Presidents. The work of the Society is very onerous, and I think you ought to train the members of the Society to take every place in turn. Mr. Beggs has been a very active member of Council. He has been a good while a member now, and I feel sure there is no one will fill the office better than he will. I might remind the President of the words of the song, "Thou art so near, and yet so far." Mr. Beggs is within easy reach of him, though he lives some distance away, as they are connected by the telephone, and there need be no difficulty in consulting each other.

Mr. EVANS: I am sure you will not think it is on the grounds mentioned by Mr. Wells that I am withdrawing. Mr. Wells says that I was President, and that it would be a degradation to be elected Vice-President. I would consider it a favour to be elected in any capacity. At the same time I would not like to hinder Mr. Beggs being elected Vice-President.

Mr. WELLS: Of course Mr. Evans will not understand me as objecting to him in any way. I hope he knows me too well to take what I said as an objection to him.

Dr. BURNES: Perhaps it is better to fulfil the formalities, and, therefore, I second the President's motion that Mr. Evans be elected. It is merely to fulfil the formalities, as I have no doubt whatever that Mr. Beggs will make an excellent Vice-President, though Mr. Evans has experience that Mr. Beggs lacks, and I think that the Society would be better served from the fact that Mr. Evans has that experience. He guided the Society through very trying times, and I think the Society ought not to be unmindful of the efforts Mr. Evans made at that time. Under these circumstances I have great pleasure in seconding Mr. Evans. Mr. Evans bows in deference to Mr. Beggs, and Mr. Beggs bows in deference to Mr. Evans, and I think you ought to let them solve the problem between them.

Mr. CONYNGHAM: The election is only for three months.

The PRESIDENT: Yes, only for three months. Perhaps it would be better to leave the matter to the Council.

Professor TICHEBORNE: I think, sir, that both Mr. Beggs and Mr. Charles Evans are such popular members of the Council that you place the Council in a difficult position.

The PRESIDENT: I hope, however, they will both allow their names to go forward, and they will be satisfied whoever is elected.

Mr. CONYNGHAM: Wouldn't it be a more pleasant thing not to divide the Council?

Mr. EVANS: If you will allow me, I will withdraw my name.

The PRESIDENT: Very well; I am quite satisfied.

The Council then elected Mr. Beggs unanimously as Vice-President.

Mr. BEGGS said: I thank you for the honour you have done me, which was unexpected when I came into the Council-room. I am more of a worker than a speaker, and I hope that in the work I have to do if there are any deficiencies in it they may be overlooked. My election is only for a short time, but I shall do my best in the interests of pharmacy. I may say it is by pharmacy that I live, and the Pharmaceutical Society will have my best and constant attention.

ELECTION OF AN EXAMINER IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

The PRESIDENT: It has been moved by Professor Ticheborne that we now pass on to No. 5 on our agenda-paper, to the election of an examiner in practical pharmacy in the room of Surgeon John Evans.

Professor TICHEBORNE: I believe it is customary to nominate these gentlemen, but as there are a great number of candidates we shall require to have an election.

Dr. BURNES: Has there been any application received since the agenda-paper was printed?

The PRESIDENT: Yes: I was going to remark that Mr. Edward S. Leyburn, 35 Rathmines Road, had sent in an application after the time advertised, so that his name could not be placed on the agenda-paper. I will ask you to consider his name as if it had been received in time, in order that he may get the same chance as the rest. Of course, it is against himself his name not being on the agenda, as many members did not know he had applied, and would not be prepared to vote for him.

The Council then went into committee for the election, and as the result the PRESIDENT announced that Mr. Thomas W. Robinson, M.P.S.I., Upper George's Street, Kingstown, had been elected.

THE SOCIETY'S CALENDAR.

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria, the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, and the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of New South Wales wrote acknowledging the receipt of copies of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland's Calendar for 1892.

THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY AND THE SOCIETY'S SCHOOL.

The Secretary of the Royal University of Ireland wrote stating that the University could not accept the certificates of the school of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in practical chemistry.

APPLICATIONS.

Mr. Jno. Pelin wrote to the Council asking to be registered as a druggist without examination, and stating that his health would not allow him to read for his examination.

The PRESIDENT: We wrote offering to accept him for examination next time, and I also wrote to the district inspector not to look him up too closely; but I think we ought to write to the inspector and tell him that Mr. Pelin is not now going up for examination.

Mr. Campbell W. Gilmer, R.D., wrote asking to be registered as a chemist and druggist.

The REGISTRAR said Mr. Gilmer's letter was practically a refusal to supply the Council with the evidence that they asked for as to whether he was in practice before the Amendment Act.

Mr. BAXTER: I know of my own personal knowledge that he was in partnership with Beatty & Wilson.

Mr. WELLS: That does not agree with the gentleman's own statement.

The PRESIDENT: Is it your will, gentlemen, that we reopen this question?

Mr. GIBSON: I wish to correct what Mr. Wells says. I have Mr. Beatty's direct statement that Mr. Gilmer was owner of the place before the passing of the Act.

Mr. WELLS: Had he paid for it? Did he pay for it since?

Mr. GIBSON: I have seen the legal agreement drawn up between them.

Mr. WELLS: Which legal agreement was never carried out.

Mr. GIBSON: It was.

Mr. GRINDLEY: When?

Mr. GIBSON: Before the passing of the Act.

Mr. WELLS: If Mr. Gibson has any definite written proof to satisfy us that the gentleman was entitled to what he claims, we will grant it; if not, I think we should do no more than refer it to the Law Committee to see if they could get the proofs. We have had hearsay enough about it.

The PRESIDENT: This question has been opened on a claim by Mr. Gilmer to be registered as a chemist and druggist. We have registered him as a druggist. Do you wish to reopen the question whether we ought to admit him to the register of chemists?

Mr. WELLS: If he does not give the proofs we require, we ought to remove him.

Mr. GIBSON: I think you should not make that statement when I have given you the gentleman's own words.

Mr. WELLS: I have it from a gentleman who interviewed Mr. Beatty, and I must take it from him. Let us have positive proofs and documents.

Mr. GIBSON: I have already seen them.

Mr. WELLS: Let him bring them up.

Mr. GIBSON: Do you not think my word that I have seen the documents good enough?

Mr. WELLS: Is there any objection to our seeing them?

Mr. GIBSON: If you go to Belfast you could see them.

Mr. WELLS: We will not go to Belfast.

Mr. GIBSON: Can people send their leases to you?

Mr. WELLS: They have sent them to us before now, and we certainly require to get them laid before us.

Mr. CONYNGHAM: If a man was only in business for two hours, would not that entitle him?

Mr. WELLS: I had better read the information I have and that will explain matters.

The PRESIDENT: Perhaps it will be well to read what you directed me to write on his letter at last meeting—"We require evidence of your having carried on business before the passing of the Amendment Act, and also, if you wish to go into the matter of title, to give proofs of having styled yourself chemist and druggist."

Mr. BEGGS: Has he done so?

The PRESIDENT: He has not, and I think it is necessary for us to get from Mr. Gilmer what you agreed we should ask from him.

Mr. GIBSON: I think he has given proof that he was trading as a chemist and druggist.

The PRESIDENT: He has not given it to us.

Mr. GIBSON: He traded with Alexander Beatty as "Beatty & Co., Chemists."

Mr. WELLS: What about the other partner? That is only two you speak of. You are forgetting there was a third.

Mr. GIBSON: I think there were only two.

Mr. WELLS: Excuse me; there were three, and two were withdrawing from it. Did they do so?

Mr. GIBSON: I understood they did.

Mr. WELLS: You and Mr. Montgomery gave us a statement. I have Mr. Montgomery's grounds for making that statement, and I have it here now.

Mr. GIBSON: Well, read it.

Mr. WELLS then read portion of a letter to the Council:—

I have written to a friend in Ballymena, and the information received agrees exactly with what I had known of the case, and is this—Alexander Beatty and C. W. Gilmer entered into an agreement with James Beatty, in 1839, to take over his (James's) business and carry it on as Beatty & Co., on certain conditions as to price, after the stock was ascertained; but as a price could not be agreed on, the deed was never completed, and Alexander left the business, and Gilmer continued on as the traveller of James Beatty until the year 1891, when Gilmer took over the business on his own account from James Beatty, and is now carrying it on as Gilmer & Co.; and it was with the understanding that the terms of the first agreement would be ratified that we (Mr. Gibson and myself) recommended Gilmer getting in under Schedule B. It will be necessary to see that dates are right before accepting a verbal statement.

Mr. GIBSON: I understand that Mr. Gilmer was in business and had gone out of it again.

Mr. WELLS: You understood that that agreement was to be ratified.

Mr. GIBSON: I did not understand anything of the kind.

Mr. WELLS: Did you see that the agreement was carried out?

Mr. GIBSON: I did not, but it was carried out for several months, and then Mr. Beatty entered, and took over the place again.

Mr. WELLS: They simply would not agree on the price?

Mr. GIBSON: I would not like to inquire into the details of people's private business.

Mr. WELLS: Unfortunately, it is our duty to inform ourselves of the details of people's business.

Mr. GIBSON: I got information that he was in possession of the business for a certain time.

The PRESIDENT: I think the business belonged to Mr. Gilmer for a time, and he is entitled to get on the Register.

Mr. WELLS: It did not belong to him; he did not carry out the agreement and pay for the business.

Mr. BAXTER: If Mr. Beatty gave over the place to Mr. Gilmer for a certain number of months, and there was no clause in the agreement that they could not possibly carry out, I think during those months Mr. Gilmer was certainly entitled to be considered as the owner of the place *pro tem*.

The PRESIDENT: He was in business, certainly.

Mr. BAXTER: If an account was presented to Beatty & Co., would not Gilmer and Alexander Beatty be responsible for it during those months?

Mr. WELLS: Sure, Mr. Beatty was in the place still.

Mr. BAXTER: Because the money was not paid.

Mr. WELLS: In other words, I agree with my senior assistant that he is to purchase my business. After being in my place two or three months, he says he is not prepared to carry out the agreement, and notwithstanding that, he was the proprietor of my business for the time he was in. That is rather unnatural. In this case Gilmer never took over the actual possession of the business.

Mr. BAXTER: I think if he was there for six months he was in possession of the business.

Mr. GRINDLEY: Was it not on condition that the agreement was carried out?

Mr. GIBSON: The name of the firm was changed.

The PRESIDENT: I think this is a case that we now understand pretty well, and it is not a case that we should go back upon and thrust him out of his place and withdraw from him the licence he holds.

Mr. BAXTER: You could not do it.

The PRESIDENT: He considers that for a time Beatty and he were lawfully in business. A disagreement subsequently occurred between him and Beatty, which caused him to throw up the business which had been given over to him.

Mr. WELLS: Mr. Beatty was still in it.

Mr. BAXTER: He was not. Your information is incorrect.

Dr. BURNES: What is the point at issue? Would it affect Gilmer?

The PRESIDENT: Gilmer would be taken off the register entirely, and would have to come up again for examination.

Mr. HODGSON: He is registered, then, already?

The PRESIDENT: Yes; and how this question stands open at all is this: Mr. Gilmer applied to be transferred from the register of druggists to that of chemists and druggists, which he said he was entitled to, as James Beatty & Co. had the title of chemists and druggists before he took up the business, and also during the time he was in the business before he surrendered it again to Mr. Beatty.

Mr. BEGGS: Have we not written to him for proof of that, and has he replied to that?

The PRESIDENT: That is what has opened up the question. Mr. Montgomery said on the last day that it was a question whether we ought not to ask him for proofs of his being in business. But I think we have heard from Mr. Gibson and from other sources that there was a misunderstanding, and that he was really in business, although he surrendered it afterwards.

Mr. BAXTER: I was not approached by Mr. Gilmer. He never mentioned this matter to me, nor did I know it was coming before the Council; but from my intimate knowledge of the premises and of the whole arrangement, I understand perfectly that Mr. Gilmer was in *bonâ-fide* possession of the business, and that a certain time afterwards, through some misunderstanding regarding the price, Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Beatty mutually agreed that the agreement would be dissolved and another arrangement entered into by which Mr. Gilmer now is in possession of the premises. I do not think we should go back on it.

Mr. WELLS: We are here to do what is right.

The PRESIDENT: I think if Mr. Wells took a wider view of the subject he would see that he was in the wrong.

Mr. WELLS: You asked this gentleman to give proofs; if he has proofs, why not give them?

The PRESIDENT: We understand the whole case as well as if we had the documents here. You are aware he showed Mr. Gibson a memorandum or document which he said would be carried out.

Mr. WELLS: But which was not carried out.

Mr. GIBSON: But at that time he was in possession of the business.

The PRESIDENT: We have discussed this business long enough, and ought to bring it to a conclusion. As many as are of opinion that this matter be now shelved will say *aye*.

Mr. WELLS: I move that it be referred to the Law Committee to see if they can get the proofs they require.

Mr. GRINDLEY: I second that.

The PRESIDENT then put the amendment, and declared it lost by four votes to eight.

Mr. BEGGS: I think it is stultifying ourselves to a great extent. You wrote to a man asking for information and he will not give the information to you.

The PRESIDENT: We have got the information from others. However, we have discussed it, and we have decided it.

Dr. BURNES: We do not recognise him as a chemist and druggist. He is a registered druggist.

Mr. GIBSON: Am I in order in proposing that we register him as a chemist and druggist?

The PRESIDENT: I think, for his sake, you had better give that up.

MISCELLANEA.

Dr. R. J. Montgomery wrote to the Council asking them to sanction the holding of his examination on Thursday instead of Friday. The matter was referred to the examiners.

A reply to the address presented by the Council to Trinity College was received.

The examiners reported that fourteen out of seventeen presented themselves for the Preliminary examination, and of these ten passed. They also reported that twelve students presented themselves for examination for pharmaceutical licences, all of whom passed. The examiners further reported that three students presented themselves in the pharmaceutical assistants' examination, and only one passed.

The PRESIDENT: I think this is the first record of all having passed in the pharmaceutical licence examination that we have had.

The House Committee reported that they had examined the accounts for the month, and recommended that the house be closed from August 5 till August 21.

Mr. Robert Andrew, 209 Shankhill Road, Belfast, asked to have his name placed on the Preliminary Register. He passed his examination in November, 1879. The request was complied with.

A FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The PRESIDENT: The next business is Mr. Wells's motion with regard to a Finance Committee. Mr. Wells brings this forward now formally. I may mention this principle has been acted on, but there is no rule in connection with our meetings to carry it out, and this motion is to make it a rule on our Society.

Mr. WELLS: The motion speaks for itself. The explanation you have given is exactly what I was going to state. I think we should have some system of watching expenditure. Here we have been paying accounts, and sometimes there were some that the Registrar could not arrange, and the result was there was really no check. We propose to make the system we have pursued for some time a law, so that in future it must be complied with. I therefore move—

That the House and General Purposes Committee do act as a Finance Committee. It shall be the duty of this committee, two of whom shall form a quorum, to examine all accounts and to present at the monthly meeting of the Council such as shall have been approved for payment, with the signature of the Chairman attached. No money shall be ordered for payment by the Council unless passed by the committee.

Mr. BEGGS seconded.

Dr. BURNES: It is proposed that no money should be ordered for payment by Council unless passed by the committee. Would it not be possible for the Council to pay money without having it passed by the committee? As it reads now, it would seem as if the Council would be bound by the committee.

The REGISTRAR: The regulation already on the subject is that each account should be checked by the President and initialed by the President and Registrar.

Mr. WELLS: Where is that? It is not one of the published rules, surely?

The REGISTRAR: It is one of the Privy Council rules.

The PRESIDENT: The Council cannot pay money at present unless it is on the agenda-paper, and that, of course, is passed by the committee before.

Mr. WELLS: I am sure, Mr. President, if this rule has been long in existence we have never acted on it, because I have never yet seen an account signed by the President and the Registrar.

The PRESIDENT: Do you think that rule is sufficient?

Mr. WELLS: No; I think it is necessary to have a system of checking.

The motion was then passed unanimously.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY EXAMINATION.

Mr. WELLS: The next motion I have down is that the House and General Purposes Committee do consider and report to the Council at its next stated meeting on the putting-up of proper benches and fittings for the practical pharmacy examinations. After we came into this house the committee intended to have completed the furnishing. Mr. Hodgson, you may recollect you said we would want 100% for examination-benches. The bench we have at present is the bench you had from the start of the Society, and it is not at all large enough for the purpose. You are tied to nothing by this resolution, except that the committee will consider the matter and report to you at a future meeting.

Mr. HODGSON: This is a matter we cannot discuss now, and it might have a bearing on what I was going to say here. We have in bank a sum of 343*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* The question is, how much do we want to retain in hand for current expenses? The balance I would suggest should be invested. You have some 300*l.* in the Funds, and I think it is bad to have 343*l.* lying in the bank idle.

Mr. BEGGS: I think the benches will be necessary.

Mr. HODGSON: What do you suppose the benches will cost?

Mr. WELLS: I think 50*l.* ought to go a long way.

Dr. BURNES: It will take 100*l.* at the very least, and to what better use could it be put than in putting in benches and in providing the necessary accommodation for maintaining the dignity of your examinations?

Mr. WELLS: There are a lot of bottles and things, and it will probably require 100*l.* before you are done with it.

The PRESIDENT: That will not be expended within the next two or three months.

Mr. WELLS: I think we should go at it and finish it.

The PRESIDENT: Mr. Hodgson has asked me how much we should buy Consols with.

Mr. HODGSON: Put it in the Funds as you did the other. You should invest 250*l.* as you have 343*l.*

The PRESIDENT: I think we should put in 250*l.*, but we have 70*l.* to pay away to-day. However, there are names Mr. Gibson has given who, if elected, will bring in 50*l.* all at once.

Mr. WELLS: I do not like to count on money until you have it. Don't mind any money you haven't got.

The PRESIDENT: I will move that we have on the agenda next month that a sum of 250*l.* be invested in 2½-per-cent. Stock.

Dr. BURNES: That will leave 100*l.*, and 100*l.* will not do all we want.

Mr. WELLS: And we should make the house right while we are at it.

The motion was agreed to.

ELECTIONS.

Mr. William White, L.P.S.I., 24 Twickenham Street, Belfast, and Mr. Kingston Young, L.P.S.I., Charlotte Street, Newbridge, were elected members of the Society.

The following gentlemen were elected as associate druggists:—Mr. William Alexander, chemist and druggist, Great Strand Street, Dublin; Mr. John Cairns, chemist and druggist, Wilton Street, Belfast; Mr. Andrew Kinkead, registered druggist, 4 Yarrow Terrace, Belfast; Mr. John McClement, chemist and druggist, Newtownards; Mr. Thomas McDonnell, chemist and druggist, The White House, Portaferry; Mr. Harold H. Quigley, registered druggist, 121 Capel Street, Dublin.

ANTICIPATING.

Eight pharmaceutical chemists were proposed for membership, and about sixty druggists as "associate druggists." The Council then adjourned.

PACKING SALT IN THE DUTCH INDIES.—The answers received by the Dutch Indian Government to their question how to pack salt for retail sale so as to preserve it from decomposition (for the best solution of which question a prize of 10,000*fl.* is offered) are so numerous that they fill "five large boxes." These have been sent to the Director of the Soerabaya High School for examination.

MARRIAGES.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

BARRAT—SALMON.—On August 3, at Sevenoaks Congregational Chapel, Mr. R. Barrat, pharmaceutical chemist, St. John's Hill, Sevenoaks, to Miss Elizabeth M. Salmon, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Salmon.

BASSETT—HARDING.—On July 31, at St. Mary's Church, Fulham, by the Rev. Herbert Satchell, John Bassett, A.P.S., to Grace Dowie, widow of the late George Daniel Harding, M.R.C.S.Eng. M.R.C.P.Edin., of Grantham.

MACKEITH—GADD.—On July 28, at St. David's Church, Exeter, by the Rev. W. G. Mallett, uncle of the bride Alexander Arthur MacKeith, M.B., C.M., St. Thomas, Exeter, youngest son of the late Dr. MacKeith, Hurst Green, Sussex, to Alice, eldest daughter of Henry Gadd, J.P., chemist, Exeter.

POLLARD—SHAW.—At the Wakefield Cathedral, on July 27, by the Ven. Archdeacon Donne, M.A., assisted by the Rev. C. D. H. MacMillan and the Rev. P. D. Hornby, Mr. John Pollard, mining engineer, to Maude Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Pearson Shaw, chemist and druggist, of the Market Place, Wakefield.

ROGERS—PARR.—On August 10, at St. James's, Moss Side, Manchester, by the Rev. S. B. Ainley, E. H. Rogers, chemist and druggist, 66 St. Giles Street, Oxford, to Mary, second daughter of the late W. Parr, granddaughter of the late George Parr, Brook House, Burnage.

DEATHS.

CALLAWAY.—At Market Place, Whittlesea, Cambs, Lemuel Callaway, chemist and druggist.

DALGLEISH.—At Dundee, on August 6, Mr. Peter Dalgleish, manager of the Wellgate Laboratory, Dundee.

ISON.—Suddenly, at Melbourne, near Derby, on August 5, Mr. Francis Ison, chemist and druggist. On Thursday night Mr. Ison appeared to be in the enjoyment of his customary health, but during the night he was seized with an attack of paralysis, from which he never recovered.

LAUGHLIN.—At Albion Terrace, Ramsey, I.M., on August 4, Mr. W. Laughlin, chemist and druggist. Aged 55. Mr. Laughlin went to Ramsey about the year 1859, and purchased the chemist's business founded by the late Mr. John Karan. This business is the oldest in the Isle of Man, and was subsequently carried on, after Mr. Karan went to Folieu, by Mr. Llewellyn Summers, father of Mr. Hardy Summers, editor of the *Birmingham Owl*. Mr. Summers was succeeded in the business by Mr. Laughlin. The deceased gentleman was highly respected in Ramsey, where he had taken part in public and educational affairs, and was an ardent Freemason. He leaves a widow and grown-up family.

TEBBUTT.—On August 4, at Bank Buildings, Ponder's End, Mr. Frank Tebbutt, chemist and druggist. Aged 60. Deceased was in business many years ago in Kilburn, and latterly travelled for Messrs. Breffit. He was the inventor of Tebbutt's patent percolator.

WHITTAKER.—On August 7, Sophia, wife of J. W. Whittaker, chemist, Rochdale. Aged 34.

ASTONISHING THE NATIVES.—The Rev. A. N. Wood, a Mamboia missionary, tells a story about a lion which caught a man and partly ate him. The natives were terror-stricken, and sought the missionary's advice through the chief's son. Mr. Wood gave him a little strychnine and directed him how to use it. The result was that the next morning the lion was found dead. It was a very large male lion, and all the people said it was an old man-eater. The natives buried the carcass; but the hyenas came during the night and had a feast, to their sorrow, for ten of them have been found dead. The natives could not understand it all; one lion and ten hyenas, with less than a teaspoonful of white-looking stuff, like salt, was past their comprehension. And Mr. Wood calls a teaspoonful of strychnine "a little."

Legal Reports.

METHYLATED TINCTURES.

At the Darwen Borough Police Court, on Thursday, August 4, Ralph Shorrocks, chemist and druggist, of Darwen, was summoned for having used methylated spirit in the preparation of an article—viz., compound tincture of lavender—capable of being used internally as a medicine.

Mr. Mant, supervisor, of Bolton, prosecuted on behalf of the Excise authorities, and explained the conditions under which duty-free spirit, properly methylated, is allowed to be used. By infringing the regulations defendant had incurred a penalty of 100*l*. On a certain day Mr. Shorrocks's shop was visited by analysts, and they found on the premises compound tincture of lavender, in the preparation of which methylated spirit was used. Mr. Mant considered that it was to the interest of the trade, as well as the Excise, that a man should be prevented from selling without duty a preparation upon which others had to pay duty.

Mr. Shorrocks admitted having the tincture on his premises, but he was not aware it was there. What little he used was for making up liniments for farmers. From his reading of the regulations he did not think he was liable.

The Clerk: You say it was an oversight?

The Defendant: An oversight entirely.

The Mayor said there was no suggestion of fraud, and he thought a nominal penalty would meet the case.

On the question of expenses, Mr. Mant remarked that two analysts had come down from London as witnesses.

The Clerk: Rather oppressive to bring witnesses from London to a court like this, when a witness on the spot would have been sufficient.

Mr. Mant: They have to travel about the country to discover these things.

The Magistrates ordered defendant to pay 40*s*., including costs.

A second case, against Mr. J. W. Butterfield, chemist and druggist, of the same town, was then heard.

Mr. Mant said the offence was precisely similar except that the preparation found on Mr. Butterfield's premises was tincture of opium.

Defendant said the tincture was not to be taken internally: it was only used as a lotion for cattle.

Mr. Mant said it could be used internally.

A similar fine, to include costs, was imposed.

ON August 5, Councillor Joseph Brooks, chemist, 42 Shudehill, Manchester, was summoned before Mr. R. A. Armitage and Mr. Lowthian, at the City Police Court, Manchester, at the instance of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, for having in his possession tincture of camphor capable of being used internally as a medicine, in the preparation of which methylated spirit had been used contrary to section 130 (*d*) of the Spirits Act, 1880, whereby he had incurred a penalty of 100*l*. Mr. Alpe conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Commissioners. There were two informations, one of which charged the defendant with having the tincture in his possession, and the other with making the article.

Mr. Alpe stated that, in consequence of the failure of a prosecution at Stockport, he was not quite sure whether they would succeed on the second information on the technical ground that they had not proof of the making within six months. It would, therefore, be withdrawn, and he would proceed in support of the first information.

Mr. H. J. Helm, F.I.C., a Somerset House analyst, spoke to a visit he paid to the defendant's premises on April 28, and to finding on an upper floor a jar containing a gallon of tincture of camphor, which was capable of being used as a medicine internally, and in the manufacture of which methylated spirit had been used. The jar was labelled "Methylated tincture of camphor."

Mr. Cobbett (for the defendant): If you were to drink the contents of the bottle you have in your hand, containing the sample you took, would you leave the box alive?

Mr. Helm: If I took it all at once it would probably kill me.

In answer to other questions Mr. Helm said he was told at the shop that it was an intermediate preparation for horse-blisters, and that it had been prepared for a firm of Manchester carriers. Taken in doses it could be used internally as a medicine.

Mr. Cobbett said he would not be doing justice to his client were he to contend that no offence had been committed against the section. It must have been intended to give the officials at Somerset House a little airing in the country, or else these prosecutions would never have been instituted. The right course would have been to say to the defendant, "You have made a mistake, and if you do anything of the kind again we shall prosecute you," instead of which the authorities issued this summons right off. Defendant was not aware he was committing an offence.

Mr. Armitage said that a technical offence had been committed, but the fact of the label being on the jar showed that there was no endeavour to do anything underhand, but rather to support the statement of Mr. Cobbett that defendant was not really aware he was committing an offence. The Bench believed that the tincture was not there for sale as a medicine for internal use, and they would impose the smallest penalty in their power, which was a fine of 1*s*. and costs.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM AND LAUDANUM.

AT Nottingham, on Tuesday, three local chemists were summoned under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act for selling laudanum which was not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by the purchaser. Mr. F. B. Harris (from the office of the Town Clerk) appeared to prosecute.

The first case was that of Frederick Lumby, chemist, of 9 Wilford Road, Nottingham, who was charged with selling 6 oz. of tincture of opium, commonly called laudanum, which was not of the nature demanded. An inspector of nuisances for the borough deposed that he paid 1*s* 6*d*. for the tincture, and after dividing it into three parts submitted a sample to the borough analyst, Mr. E. B. Truman, M.D., whose certificate stated that the drug contained no morphia at all. In answer to defendant, the inspector stated that he did not ask for tincture of opium, but simply for laudanum.

Dr. Boobyer, medical officer of health for Nottingham, stated that the only opium allowed to be used by the British Pharmacopœia was that obtained from Asia Minor. It was generally known as Smyrna opium, although it did not all come from that country. This opium contained about 10 per cent. of morphia, and the Pharmacopœia allowed a variation from 9.5 to 10.5. Tincture of opium was obtained by macerating 1½ oz. of opium in a pint of proof spirit, and the strength of this mixture, if the Pharmacopœia standard was observed, came out at about .754 per cent. His contention was that anything sold as laudanum without specifying any particular laudanum should be made according to the Pharmacopœia prescription. The importance of this would be realised when they considered that it was to children mainly that this drug was given at the present season of the year, and children under twelve years of age were more sensitive to opium than to any other drug in the Pharmacopœia. If the quality was allowed to vary children might be poisoned in some cases and in others they might be treated ineffectually. Mr. Harris said that the present case was one of the worst possible cases, and he asked for a heavy penalty.

The defendant said that in the course of an experience extending over twenty-one years he had, in company with others, always regarded tincture of opium and laudanum as two distinct drugs, laudanum only being supplied to the general public. The preparation supplied to the inspector was asked for under the name of laudanum, and it was a preparation made on the premises from crude opium instead of dried opium, and to that extent it might be weaker than the Pharmacopœia prescription. He did not admit that the drug contained no morphia.

Cross-examined: He had not had his sample analysed, because he thought he was right. If the inspector wanted tincture of opium he should have asked for the Pharmacopœia preparation.

The Magistrates thought that the case was proved up to the hilt, and the defendant would be fined 5*l*.

Wm. Wildowson, chemist, of 67 Duke Street, New Basford, Nottingham, was charged with a similar offence, and the analyst's certificate disclosed the fact that there was '206 instead of '754 of morphia in the drug. In answer to a question raised by defendant, Dr. Boobyer said that he did not recognise any legitimate distinction between tincture of opium and laudanum. Laudanum was the popular designation and synonym. His authority was "Owen's Tables." The Pharmacopoeia was a classic work, and did not recognise popular designations.

The defendant said that he had circulars in his hands from some of the largest wholesale chemists in the country in which tincture of opium and laudanum were quoted separately.

The Magistrates said that, in this case, they would give defendant the benefit of the fact that the drug did contain a little morphia, and he would be fined 3l.

Albert E. Beilby, 259 Ilkeston Road, chemist, was charged with selling 5 oz. of tincture of opium which only contained '51 instead of '754 of morphia. The inspector, who said that he bought all the tincture of opium the defendant had, further stated that the defendant said, "Do you want the B.P.?" and he said "Yes, certainly."

For the defence, Mr. Linford, F.C.S., chemist to Messrs. Lofthouse & Saltmer, of Hull, and a Pharmaceutical Society examiner in pharmacy for many years, stated that he analysed every chest of opium which came into his laboratory, and the tincture of opium in question was of full strength. The analysis of opium was not a very easy one, and he had doubts about the analysis submitted to the Court. Similar prosecutions with respect to sweet nitre had always failed.

The defendant said that when he ordered the tincture he specially mentioned that he wanted B.P. quality, and he paid the market price, 3s. 2d. per lb., for it. He sold the article in good faith, and he would ask that the third part, in the possession of the inspector, might be analysed by the Government analyst at Somerset House. The Bench said that they were inclined to think that the article was sold in good faith, and they would inflict no penalty.

SCENTED TOBACCO.

THE Inland Revenue authorities had two cases brought before the Manchester magistrates on Saturday, in regard to the possession of adulterated tobacco. Mr. Alpe prosecuted. Leopold King, a tobacco-manufacturer, was fined 20s. and costs for having in his possession a quantity of tobacco which was adulterated with the petals and seeds of flowers. The defendant did not deny the offence, but said there was only 1 lb. of tobacco, which had been sent to him by a customer to be made up into cigarettes. The seeds and petals were for scenting the tobacco, and cost more.

A tobacco-dealer, named Plews, was fined 10s. and 8s. 6d. costs for selling, on April 7 last, a packet of cigarettes which were found upon examination to be adulterated with scent.

Mr. Armitage, the magistrate, said it seemed rather hard that there should be so wide an interval between the time when the offence took place and the hearing of the case. The case was a very trivial one, and seemed to justify the remark that these were "holiday" prosecutions.

Mr. Alpe pointed out the difficulties which lay in the way of an immediate prosecution following the commission of an offence. The principal reason was that the inspectors from Somerset House, who were constantly travelling over England to see that the law was not infringed, were obliged to submit the goods which were supposed to be adulterated to the examination of skilled chemists on their return to London, and to await their decision. He assured the Bench that there was no unnecessary delay.

Mr. Armitage asked Mr. Alpe to tell the authorities at Somerset House that the Bench thought that when prosecutions were to be instituted they should not be instituted four months after the offences had been committed.

ACTIONS UNDER THE APOTHECARIES ACT.

AT the Derby County Court on Tuesday, his Honour Judge Kenelm Digby gave judgment in the three actions brought by the Apothecaries' Society against Christopher

Jones, herbalist, of Derby and Ripley. The plaintiff Society sought to recover three separate penalties of 20l. each against the defendant for three alleged offences against the Apothecaries Act. The hearing took place a fortnight since, when his Honour reserved his decision.

In the course of a lengthy judgment, his Honour said the questions discussed at the trial of the action were (1) whether the evidence established that the defendant did, as charged in the particulars, on May 6, 1892, act or practise as an apothecary in Derby within the meaning of section 20 of 55 Geo. III., c. 194; and (2) whether, if so, in more than one of the three actions more than one penalty was recoverable. After detailing the evidence, and observing that, according to the defendant's card, he "removes tumours, cancers, and abscesses without cutting; also removes the germs of consumption, even when they are given up," the Judge said he had reviewed the evidence in detail in order to make it clear that the special occasion relied on was not an isolated instance of advice asked and given as to an appropriate medicine for a particular ailment, but, as he found, in fact, was one of a series of acts. Upon the facts it was contended by Mr. Hextall, on behalf of the defendant, that no case of acting or practising as an apothecary within the meaning of section 20 of the statute had been made out. Mr. Hextall argued that there could be no acting as an apothecary unless the person mixed and compounded the medicine with his own hands, and, further, that the medicine must be compounded and prepared for the case of the particular patient. In the present case there was (the Judge said) certainly no evidence of compounding of medicine or pills at Derby, but the medicine and pills supplied were made up at Ripley and brought to Derby. In justice to the defendant it should be stated that there was no evidence that the medicine or pills were other than harmless. If a compounding or preparing of medicine, whether with reference to the particular case or not, was a necessary ingredient in the offence of acting or practising as an apothecary, he should hold that no offence had been made out, and that judgment must be for the defendant. If, however, all that was necessary was that the practitioner should select and prescribe the medicine which he professed to think was adapted to the particular case, then, in his opinion, the offence was complete. His Honour then proceeded to deal with the meaning of the words in section 20, "act or practise as an apothecary," and the cases in which they had been raised, and remarked that the words of the fifth section, which was relied upon by Mr. Hextall, referred to that part of an apothecary's duty now usually discharged by chemists, and consisted in making up the prescriptions of licensed physicians, and imposed a penalty upon the refusal of an apothecary to make up the prescription, and upon improperly making up the prescriptions of physicians. There was nothing, however, in the words of this section to show that the making-up of medicines was regarded as the whole of an apothecary's duty; indeed, the section itself referred to the sale of medicines as well as to their compounding as within the provision and duty of the apothecary. In referring to the cases which had been cited, the learned Judge said in the case of Woodward v. Ball, Judge Williams, in summing up to the jury, was reported to have said:—"The practising as an apothecary is the mixing up and preparing medicines prescribed by a physician or other medical practitioner or by the party himself." There was nothing to show that these words were intended to contain an exhaustive definition of the functions of an apothecary. There was no more fertile source of error than to apply the words used by a judge with the intention only of giving a description of an offence large enough to cover the facts with which he was dealing as if they contained, or were intended to contain, an exhaustive definition covering every possible instance of the offence in question. Even in the case referred to the evidence would be found to be directed to the selling of medicines rather than to the preparing of them. On the other hand, it appeared to him that the cases of the Apothecaries' Company v. Nottingham and another, were decisive that it was not necessary that the medicine prescribed should be compounded by the practitioner; that it was enough if he selected the medicine for the patient instead of the patient selecting it for himself. If he did this he acted or practised as an apothecary. He thought it was proved in the present case that the defendant was in the habit of prescribing medicine

selected by himself; therefore, in this (the first of the three actions) he would give judgment for the plaintiffs for the penalty of 20*l*. With reference to the other two cases his Honour said the question he had to determine was whether, under the words of the statute, "the person offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of 20*l*," the advising and prescribing for these three persons consecutively, under the circumstances stated, constituted three offences or one offence. After citing the cases raised, he said no single case had been furnished to him in which more than a single penalty was recovered, and the inference appeared to him to be that in this respect expressions were not wanting of weight—opinions in favour of the view that the offence consisted not in a single isolated act but in a course or habitual action. It was not necessary for him to attempt to define what would constitute a separate offence under the Act of George III. All that it was necessary for him to say in the present case was that he felt bound to follow the ruling of Lord Tenterden in the case of the Apothecaries' Company *v*. Bentley, and to decide that the advising and prescribing to three different patients consecutively on the same day constituted but one offence under the statute, and therefore the judgment which he had already given in the first of these cases was a bar to the recovery of further penalties by the plaintiffs in the second and third cases. In these cases, therefore, there would be judgment for the defendant, and in each case the costs would follow the decision.

On the application of Dr. Rogers, Mr. Potter, who appeared for the plaintiff Society, his Honour gave leave to appeal.

ADULTERATED OLIVE OIL.

AT Guildford Borough Bench, William Cole, of the Guildford Co-operative Society, was summoned for selling olive oil not of the nature and substance demanded. The public analyst certified that it was adulterated with more than 50 per cent. of cotton-seed oil. The defendant pleaded that the oil was the same as received from the wholesale firm. If it were pure olive oil the cost would be much greater. A fine of 1*l*., including costs, was imposed.

AN "EMPTY" ACTION.

AT the Leicester County Court on Tuesday, before his Honour Judge Hooper, John Sampson Booth, manufacturing chemist, Walton Chemical-works, Chesterfield, sued William Forrester Bramley, of Granby Street, Leicester, to recover the sum of 1*l*., value of bags not returned. It appeared from plaintiff's evidence that in February last he sent defendant certain goods in the bags in question, and since then the defendant had disposed of his business, but had not returned the bags.

The defendant contended that plaintiff sent the bags for his own convenience, and said he might keep them until they were empty. When he sold his business the bags were not included in the valuation, and Mr. Ashwell, the purchaser, said he would return them as soon as they were empty. The bags were not empty yet, but as soon as they were they would be returned to plaintiff if he would wait for them. The plaintiff denied that he had made any such arrangement with defendant. A witness was called by defendant to prove that Mr. Ashwell intended to return the bags when they were empty. Finally his Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff.

PROSECUTION OF CHEMISTS AT BLACKBURN.

ON Wednesday at the Blackburn Borough Police Court, Messrs. Clayton, Jowett, & Ward, an old-established firm of chemists, carrying on business in King William Street, Blackburn, with a wholesale business in Exchange Street, were summoned for having in their possession tincture and liniment of iodine, articles capable of being used as internal medicines, in the preparation of which methylated spirit, and derivatives of methylated spirit, had been used. There were two cases.

Mr. Alpe, barrister, prosecuted on behalf of the Inland Revenue authorities, and Mr. Crossley appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Alpe stated that the summonses were taken out under section 30 of the Spirits Act of 1880, and that the defendants had used methylated spirit instead of duty paid spirit. In the course of this year the defendants had made application for permission to use methylated spirit in the preparation of certain articles, which did not include those mentioned in the summons. They were liable to a fine of 100*l*. in each case.

Mr. H. J. Helm, analyst, of Somerset House, spoke to visiting the defendants' wholesale premises in Exchange Street, and finding tincture of iodine mixed with methylated spirit, and a similar bottle containing liniment or tincture, also mixed with methylated spirit. The duty upon spirit was 10*s*. 6*d*. per proof gallon, and the defendants had by their action caused a loss to the Revenue of 15*s*. When questioned about the articles, Mr. Ward, one of the partners, said they only supplied them to medical men, and not for use in the retail shop in King William Street.

Mr. George Lewin, also an analyst at Somerset House, gave similar evidence to Mr. Helm's.

For the defence Mr. Crossley urged that there had been no intention to defraud the Revenue, and that the offence had been committed in ignorance.

The Bench imposed a penalty of 20*s*. and costs in each case, amounting in all to 2*l*. 16*s*. The costs did not include witnesses' expenses.

AN ANALYST'S CERTIFICATE OBJECTED TO.

AT Bakewell Petty Sessions on August 5, in the case of a person charged with selling adulterated milk, the inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act produced the analyst's certificate, which stated that the sample contained 92 per cent. of milk and 8 per cent. of added water. Mr. Ainsworth, who defended, took objection to the certificate on the ground of an addition which the analyst had appended to it, saying, "This statement assumes that the original milk was of fair average quality, and if originally of very inferior quality the proportion of added water would be somewhat less than is stated above. The sample was analysed before any change had taken place in its condition that would interfere with the analysis." Mr. Ainsworth contended that that certificate put the inspector out of Court, and not only so but it was a fact that Somerset House officials took a lower standard than that of the Society of Public Analysts. The Chairman of the Bench said they were not satisfied that the water was added water, and dismissed the case.

THE AUTOMATIC SCENT-FOUNTAIN COMPANY (LIMITED).

MR. JUSTICE VAUGHAN WILLIAMS on Thursday made an order winding up this company upon the petition of Mr. P. Everitt, a holder of 3,400 shares and a debenture for 1,000*l*. The company was registered in 1889 with a nominal capital of 20,000*l*. Since then they have carried on business at a loss of 5,071*l*. 19*s*. 1*d*. The 10-per-cent. interest guaranteed on the debentures has not been paid.

BANKRUPTCY REPORT.

Re JOSIAH E. ANDERTON, Crown Street, Halifax, Chemist and Druggist.

THIS bankrupt was publicly examined at the Halifax County Court on Monday last, before Mr Registrar Alexander. The statement of affairs disclosed liabilities amounting to 310*l*. and assets estimated to produce 112*l*. The debtor said he and his brother took over the business two or three years ago which had previously been carried on by their father. About six months ago his brother retired from the business, drawing 81*l*. therefrom as his share of the capital. At that time the liabilities amounted to about 187*l*., and the assets, including book-debts, amounted to 260*l*. The reason he paid his brother so large a sum was in order that he might obtain possession of the shop and work the business in a more economical manner. The debtor was finally allowed to pass his examination.

TROUBLES OF THE DRUGGISTS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

BY ONE OF THEM.

FEW druggists in England know anything of the difficulties with which we in the colonies have to struggle. Here in Demerara business is carried on so differently that it is two or three years before a new-comer can grasp the situation. There is no law to protect either the druggist or the public, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the Chemists' and Druggists' Association, the Government have hitherto done nothing. Every shop has to pay a heavy licence: first, that of the store, which varies according to the value of the premises; then that of the druggist; and, finally, those for wine and opium, if these are kept. The licence for drugs varies from \$48 in the best localities down to \$4 in the rural districts, while that of the store may be as high as \$150, and opium \$480.

For years past there has been nominally a licence to practise as a druggist, from which members of pharmaceutical societies and other bodies were exempted, but this remained a dead-letter up to the present year, when some alterations were made in the annual tax ordinance. The item now reads as follows:—"Licence to practise as a druggist to be issued by the direction of the Chief Commissary, on the authority of the Governor, to those persons who are, in the opinion of the Governor, qualified to dispense and compound drugs. \$25."

Early in April this year several druggists were verbally informed that they would have to take out this licence, that it would have to be paid annually, and that the Governor had delegated the Surgeon-General to grant certificates of competency. At once a meeting of the Association was held, which resolved to oppose the licence as an annual impost, and also to refuse subjection to the Surgeon-General. The first condition was so obviously illegal that the Government found it best to drop it, but nothing was done in regard to the Surgeon-General. It follows, therefore, that every druggist in the colony, however long he may have been in business, must now subject himself to the chief medical authority, and, if that gentleman chooses, pass an examination by the Medical Board.

A few persons applied to the Commissary for the licence, and tendered the amount, but this was refused for want of the certificate. They did not object to paying for the licence, but contended that they were not bound by any law to put themselves under the control of the Surgeon-General, notwithstanding that the Governor had chosen to use his arbitrary power to that end.

Following upon these refusals came a notice, headed "Medical Board," and signed by the Secretary and dated June 20:—"All persons in actual practice as druggists who are desirous to obtain the certificate of competency as chemists from the Medical Board, are requested to make application to me on or before the 30th instant. A meeting of the Medical Board to consider the applications will be held at an early date."

Now comes the tug of war. The druggists have taken no notice of this advertisement, and intend to remain passive, leaving the Medical Board to do what they please. They consider it an attempt to interfere with matters beyond the province of the Board, and naturally resent such arbitrary proceedings. Already the colony is crowded with a set of men who, under certificates as dispensers of estates hospitals, open druggists' shops in every direction. They have been trained in the public hospital as sick nurses, rather than anything else, yet the medical men consider them the best and most suitable for the drug-business. They cannot see, however, what is very obvious to an outsider, that these dabblers in physic injure the profession in many ways. On the strength of their little learning they become a danger to the community, and, being left in charge of hospital patients, soon fancy themselves competent physicians and surgeons. As a natural consequence, when out of employ they wander about the country with bags containing a few medicines and undertake to cure everything. Several hundreds of them have at different times been passed by the surgeons, and as there are less than one hundred estates hospitals in the

colony, the majority settle down as druggists or quacks. The Chemists and Druggists' Association formulated a draft ordinance for regulating the sale of poisons last year, and sent it to the Governor, but without result. The Court of Policy—the legislative body of the colony—cannot introduce a Bill; everything must come from the Government, and if it take no action, nothing can be done. Probably the Governor referred the matter to the Surgeon-General, who reported against it, so that it was shelved, and not even an answer returned.

What will be the ultimate result of this affair time will show. No doubt the Government and the doctors wish to bind us hand and foot, and will probably bring in an ordinance to that end. But if the druggists stand firm and with their Association refuse to admit this uncalled-for interference, it may be defeated; otherwise the body of druggists of British Guiana will become only an appendage of the Medical Board.

In England, where everything runs smoothly, people have no experience of the arbitrary government of a Crown colony. We are deluged with officials of all grades—just double the number actually required, to allow a large minority leave of absence as often as possible. The heads of departments are only interested in their next step upwards, and care little or nothing for the colony, as any day may see their removal to another. To pay for this incubus we are taxed enormously, almost everything imported being burdened by a duty, and, as a matter of course, the druggist pays his share. Most of the large firms import direct from England, and have to pass entries and listen to most curious definitions. "Cats is dogs, rabbits is dogs, but a tortoise is a insect," said the railway guard, but this is nothing to the definitions of a Demerara Custom-house official. Castor oil is not a medicine, neither is hydrate of chloral, chloroform, sulphuric ether, or any tincture. Calves'-foot jelly is a sweetened preserve, and Japan wax is beeswax. Peppermint lozenges are not medicated; laudanum is opium, and must pay \$4 a pound duty; and chlorodyne is chloroform. Of course every definition is intended to produce a higher rate of duty entirely regardless of fairness. The importer is rarely able to do anything, as it would be too expensive to fight the Government. The sharpest legal officers in the colony are at the command of the official, while the poor importer has to be satisfied with inferior talent at enormous expense. It often happens, therefore, that injustice is borne, however unwillingly. Sometimes it seems as if the officials are trying their best to ruin the colony. They hamper trade in such a manner that sometimes the importation of an article is given up. A year or two ago a paint for ships' bottoms containing methylated spirit was imported in considerable quantities at a low rate of duty, giving employment to a number of men and profit to the importer. But it was discovered that it contained spirit, and at once the Custom-house authorities strained heaven and earth to make it out a varnish, notwithstanding its basis was red oxide of iron. They were defeated, but took care to include the article under the higher designation in next year's tax ordinance, thus crippling the industry. In England things are done to facilitate matters; this particular article could be made from duty-free methylated spirit, but here the authorities were delighted to impose the spirit-duty.

Up to last year most of the drugs paid a duty, varying in different years, of from 5 to 10 per cent. Then someone got hold of the English tariff, and seeing that a duty was charged on imported articles containing spirits, rushed to the conclusion that it would suit British Guiana. He could not see that the cases were quite different—that this arrangement was really equivalent to the Excise-duty. However, the spirit-duty was imposed here with most absurd results. A valuable liquid extract would be charged on its 10 per cent. of spirit, while sometimes the quantity would be less and the impost enormously disproportionate to the former *ad valorem* duty. Nothing was gained by this, although it may be presumed an increase of revenue was expected. The druggists would have preferred the old system, as it gave them no trouble, but this was a continual annoyance from its causing delay and spoiling the portion of liquid taken for analysis. The authorities were not satisfied with the Pharmacopœia but must have the compound distilled by the Government chemist. Probably be abused them right and left, and was glad when in April this year a new tariff was introduced.

This, which was prepared under an agreement with the United States, in consideration of Demerara sugar being admitted into that country free, was expected to be particularly favourable to the druggists. In the schedule of exemptions is the following:—

"Medicinal extracts and preparations of all kinds, including proprietary or patent medicines, but exclusive of quinine or preparations of quinine, opium, gage, and bang."

Now, we thought, there will be no more trouble. But when we looked into the other schedules we found that chloral, chloroform, collodion, acetic and sulphuric ether, and castor oil all had their various imposts. Not satisfied with this, the authorities became quite arbitrary in their definitions of medicinal preparations, absolutely refusing to allow tinctures to pass free, and interpreting the sentence to please themselves. They make opium include preparations of opium, and altogether seem to have forgotten the meaning of words. Up to the present we have refused to pay duty on tinctures, and several importations are waiting in bond the result of an appeal to the Governor.

What is most annoying in all these things is the continual delay and trouble, for which there is not the least chance of compensation. Even if after several weeks or months the decision is in favour of the importer, it would be useless to expect even an expression of regret for the delay. Men who consider themselves polite will worry others needlessly, and when obliged to give way look on themselves, instead of their victims, as having suffered injury. As for an apology from the office, such a thing is unknown, however great the injury. Why this should be the case is hard to find out. We in business have to apologise for the faults of our servants, and sometimes pay heavily for their mistakes. How often has the feeling engendered by abuse of power produced opposition to the laws! There have been ordinances in force in British Guiana which were a crying shame on the Government for years, and yet no effort was made to repeal them. The most striking were those relating to the sale of opium and spirits, both of which pressed heavily on the druggists. It may be confidently stated that for something like twenty years not a grain of opium was sold in a legal manner. The Government knew this, and were well aware that the law could not be kept, but still retained it as an instrument to oppress the poor Chinaman. The law was, of course, broken continually, and every now and again some poor fellow was fined or sent to gaol. Tales have been told of the meanness of some of the commissaries that are hardly credible. In the name of duty they have done things which ought to make them ashamed to look honourable men in the face. Fortunately, things have improved lately, and it is not absolutely necessary for a druggist to break two or three laws in carrying on his business.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

ANY person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks should at once communicate with Sir Reader Lack, Comptroller-General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," July 20, 1892.)

- "RUPPERT'S SKIN TONIC," sketch of child's head, signature, and wording; for skin tonics. By Anna Ruppert, 89 Regent Street, London. The essential particulars are the device and signature. 160,130.
- "KETURAH"; for plasters, patent medicines, &c. By Keturah Goodman, 130 London Street, Reading. 164,215.
- "STIFFENMORE," and device of tennis player and court, and wording; for an embrocation. By J. H. B. Green, trading as J. H. Green & Co., 19 Wood Street, Swindon. 165,075.
- "HERBALINTUS," and device of female figure and shield with word, on round label; for a herbal preparation for outward application. By E. Denton, trading as Herbalintus Company, 109 Wakefield Road, Moldgreen, Huddersfield. 165,124.

Signature written across circular device; for medicines for human use. By T. Henshelwood, 202 Duke Street, Glasgow. 165,374.

Sketch of steam-hammer; for patent medicines. By J. H. Thomson, 34 South John Street, Liverpool. 165,409.

"SEPTOL"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By W. Shepper-son, 22 Albion Road, South Hampstead. 164,465.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," July 27, 1892.)

"ERIMUS"; for medicinal oils, embrocations, or remedies, for outward or inward application. By J. R. Burrell, 3 Samuelson Street, Newport, Middlesborough. 163,715.

"OLANEDUM"; for a salve for human use. By E. Grimsdick, Western House, Haywards.

"ORUSOSO"; for medicinal preparations for human use. By M. A. Lilley, 35 Colston Street, St. Augustine's, Bristol. 165,260.

"PETAL DUST," and design of coronet and horse's leg, and wording; for a perfume. By A. J. Seward & Co., trading as the Rosmarine Manufacturing Company, 54 Stamford Street, London. The essential particular is the device. 153,928.

Device of steering-wheel; for perfumery and toilet articles. By W. Gossage & Sons, Widnes. 165,671.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," August 3, 1892.)

"EGAP OINTMENT"; for ointment for human use. By R. D. Page, Whitechurch, near Cardiff. 165,027.

Sketch of Rock of Gibraltar, signature, and wording; for perfumery and toilet articles. By Richard Dixon, trading as R. Dixon & Co., Rock Soap Works, Rochdale. The essential particulars are the device and signature. 163,595.

Likeness of proprietor and wording on circular label; for a preparation for the teeth. By Wm. Evans and Thomas Evans, trading as W. & T. Evans, 14 Station Road, Llanelly. 163,621.

"DAIROLLIO"; for hair-dye, hair-wash, and perfumery. By Wm. Revell and F. A. Badman, trading as Revell, Steele & Co., 40 New Street, Birmingham. 165,369.

"SPORTS"; for perfume. By J. S. Collins, the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, London. 165,565.

"FEDORA"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By F. Heilbronn, 109 Priory Park Road, Kilburn, London. 165,693.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," August 10, 1892.)

"ATE PONSOT," as signature; for sanitary paper for fumigating purposes. By A. Ponsot, 8 Rue d'Enghien, Paris. 165,700.

"ELIXIR GODINEAU," and signature and wording on label; for a patent medicine. By M. Blanchon, 7 Rue St. Lazare, Paris. The essential particular is the device. 156,826.

"SELMO"; for medicated external application for human use. By E. L. Cumberland, 6 Brownhill Road, Catford. 164,161.

"WONDERFUL BALM," and device of lyre and painter's palette and brushes on square block label; for an embrocation. By Sawyers & Curd, High Street, Shoreham. The essential particular is the device. 164,808.

Device of eagle holding inverted parachute containing a man close to last quarter of moon; for mineral and aerated waters. By the Redruth Brewery Company (Limited), Redruth. 165,699.

"ROZENIA," and device of St. Botolph's Priory, and wording on label; for a perfume. By W. E. Everett, 33 and 34 St. Botolph's Street, Colchester. The essential particular is the device of St. Botolph's Priory. 165,253.

"IDALIA BOUQUET"; for perfume and toilet articles. By W. Revell and F. A. Badman, trading as Revell, Steele & Co., 40 New Street, Birmingham. The essential particular is the word "Idalia." 165,367.

"CARNIVAL SOAP"; for a toilet soap. By C. R. Illingworth, Clayton House, near Accrington. The essential particular is the word "Carnival." 165,455.

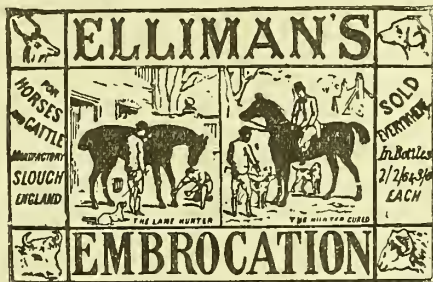
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Fletcher's Concentrated Liquors

TEN-GUINEA

Prize Competition.

See page 5, August 6th.

Editorial Comments.

LEAD-FREE CITRIC AND TARTARIC ACIDS.

THE citric and tartaric acid cases recently tried at Woolwich Police Court have caused a good deal of commotion in wholesale drug-circles. The decisive fight, as fortune would have it, took place upon a summons against a grocer, but it was only the collapse of the prosecution in this crucial instance which prevented several other cases against phar-

macists from being proceeded with. Many representative wholesale druggists were in attendance at court, and an eminent authority, whose testimony was not required, but who, had the evidence for the prosecution been stronger, might have been relied upon to play a leading part in the defendant's behalf, had been specially retained by the combined wholesale druggists. It so happened that the samples of which the prosecution impugned the purity, and which were admittedly types of fair commercial acids, were proved to be contaminated with lead to so infinitesimal a degree that they could not cause injury under any conceivable circumstances, and on this ground the summons was dismissed. A less aggressive body than the wholesale drug-trade, and one less honourably anxious to maintain a high standard of purity in its goods, might have been content to leave the matter there, satisfied with the establishment of the fact that the ordinary acids of commerce if not chemically pure, are positively innocuous. The wholesale grocers and oilmen who had provided the merchandise for the sale of which some of their retail colleagues were arraigned appear to have adopted this view and rested satisfied with the termination of the case; at any rate, we have not heard that their representative bodies propose to stir in the matter. But the druggists, looking upon themselves (as one of their body put it to us) as the custodians of the standard of purity of medicinal substances, could hardly be expected to assent to a course of conduct such as commended itself to grocers and oilmen. We have often urged in this journal (though our efforts have not always been fortunate enough to secure the support of the trade as a whole) that it is of the highest importance that the sale of purposely adulterated or accidentally impure drugs should be discouraged and discountenanced, and we welcome all practical and well-considered steps in that direction, no matter from what quarter they originate. The wholesale druggists, although they are not, perhaps, the most important factor in the sale of citric and tartaric acids, know their own interests best, and they have no doubt sound reasons of policy in making the recent prosecutions before the Woolwich magistrates a lever for disturbing the conditions under which the trade in the two drugs has been carried on thus far. For such, if our information is correct, is the object of certain members of the wholesale drug-trade who are associated with the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Two private committee meetings of that Section have recently been held (the last of these took place on August 9), at which, among questions regarding the correctness of the evidence given in the Woolwich cases, the admitted imperfection of commercial citric and tartaric acid was discussed. We understand that at this week's meeting a resolution was adopted urging citric and tartaric acid makers so to perfect their manufacture that their goods should answer to the B.P. test; and, further, that the wholesale druggists of Great Britain agreed that they should, in future, sell for all medicinal and dietetic purposes only such qualities as were up to the B.P. standard—i.e., practically free from lead. The term "wholesale druggists of Great Britain" should be used, we take it, in a metaphorical sense only, for, of course, the committee had no authority to speak on behalf of the whole of the trade, though we believe that the matter had previously been threshed out at a meeting of the recently-resurrected "Wholesale Druggists' Club," and that the assent of the leading provincial as well as London druggists to the proposition had been secured. Two firms of citric-acid makers, and one tartaric-acid maker, present at the meeting, declared their readiness to supply acid answering the tests of the Pharmacopœia at the same prices which they had hitherto been charging for ordinary commercial acid. There are other citric-acid

makers in this country who were not represented at the Chamber of Commerce, but who will, no doubt, be compelled, in self-defence, to follow the lead of the non-lead men, if the expression may be permitted. In so far as citric acid is concerned, therefore, the druggists' action has been productive of solid benefit to the trade. If we shall henceforth have an article in general use which is warranted to be up to the Pharmacopœia requirements, that will be a distinct gain. It should be stated, however, that there has never been any difficulty in obtaining such a quality in the past, only a higher price has been charged for it, and it appears that the trade generally has not considered it worth having at the increased cost. Nor is the determination of the two makers in question to sell only B.P. acid in future the result of the recent prosecutions, but the merest coincidence. One of the two had commenced to lay down his new plant nearly two years ago, and it was nearly completed when the Woolwich prosecutions imparted an actual interest to the matter. The manufacturers, by thus commencing to alter their plant long before the prosecutions were heard of, and when there was no agitation of any kind to urge them to do so, have shown themselves fully alive to the claims of progress, and can afford to smile at any ignorant sneers that may be levelled at them. As regards tartaric acid, the bulk of that substance used in this country is imported from abroad, and it remains to be seen whether continental manufacturers, whose profits at the present rate of prices for the article must be infinitesimal, will think it worth while to put themselves to any expense for the sake of retaining the English druggists' orders. There appears to be a good deal of misconception concerning the proportion bought by wholesale druggists proper of the citric and tartaric acids consumed in this country. One good authority tells us that at least two-thirds of the citric acid manufactured in England is exported; while of the remainder the wholesale druggists buy probably not more than one-half. Tartaric acid is a much more important article (bulk for bulk) than citric. It comes mostly from Germany, and it is doubtful (according to the same informant) whether the share of the imports which passes into the hands of retailers through the medium of wholesale druggists exceeds from 5 to 10 per cent. of the whole. We are inclined to believe, however, that our informant can have had in his mind only the comparatively limited section of wholesale druggists who meet on "Change" in this City. Had he included the whole of the large manufacturing firms who consume immense quantities of the acids in the manufacture of citrates, baking-powders, and so forth, and all of whom are connected pretty intimately with the drug-trade, his estimate would no doubt require multiplication several times. But there is, to our mind, one weak point in the course of action of the wholesale druggists, and that is their intention, expressly stated, to continue to supply anyone who asks them for "ordinary commercial acid," if that should be obtainable at a lower price than the B.P. article, and it must not be forgotten that hitherto the trade, as a whole, has never been willing to pay higher prices for the sake of getting a more than commercially pure article. That fact remains now, as it always has been, the test of the whole question. If the citric-acid makers continue to manufacture B.P. acid at the same price at which they previously supplied the commercial article, the latter will, no doubt, go to the wall. If the tartaric-acid makers continue to offer two or more different qualities with price-graduations, however slight, according to their purity, we may confidently expect, in the light of long experience, that the lower-priced article (so long as it is not positively injurious) will virtually rule the market.

AMERICAN PHARMACY.

THE art of cutting scored more heavily than the science of pharmacy at the recent meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. We devoted a considerable portion of our space last week to the proceedings during the three days' work of the Association, and it is noteworthy that an equal portion of the time was given to the consideration of cutting and to pharmacy. In one sense this may not be regrettable, but the trouble is that the Association gets no further in regard to the difficulty before it than passing resolutions. Fifteen months ago a committee report on cutting was adopted. That report predicated that makers and wholesale dealers in proprietary articles should sell these articles to druggists only who do not cut prices, on condition that the latter would not substitute. That is the essence of the eight conditions entitled the "Tripartite plan," and after simmering for a year, and receiving the approval of the wholesale druggists, the members of the Association now ask manufacturers and proprietors to put it into operation forthwith. That over the whole of the United States, too. The 300 at the meeting so decide in the name of the 30,000 druggists in the States, with some dissension amongst the 300. The cold breezes of the Atlantic have left none of the fire of enthusiasm in the plan by the time it reaches us. Of the three parties to the plan, the retailers only are to be benefitted materially. There is not union amongst those of them who appeal to the other two parties, no evidence that the rest of the trade will support a scheme applicable to the whole nation, and no guarantee that the plan once started can be maintained for a day. Moreover, manufacturers appear to be unwilling to enter the compact; substitution is a thing which stares them in the face; competition is always with them and may grow; the immense field and diverse interests therein, the enormous labour and keen oversight to maintain the plan, are all elements to be considered before it can be adopted, and these mean expense to be met thereafter. It is points such as these that the manufacturers will have to consider, and all the assistance that they are offered by retailers is a promise to sell the things that are already sold. If there were a strong bond of respect between manufacturers and retailers, there might be a chance of the plan succeeding, but that there is not. Manufacturers distrust retailers, and retailers have no love for manufacturers.

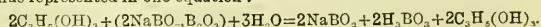
In opening the section on scientific papers, Mr. C. S. Hallberg deplored the dearth of contributions from quarters which would make their papers of such importance as to create enthusiasm; but he considered that the number of papers actually presented was as great as could be expected. Mr. Hallberg expressed himself satisfied with the quality of the papers, although he thought they did not keep pace with the progress of pharmacy. Mr. Hallberg is optimistic. There was scarcely a paper of first-rate importance in the whole twenty-nine read at the meeting; a number were quite unworthy of the association; some showed evidence of rapid manufacture, and a few were venerable chestnuts. Three flagrant instances of the last nature may be mentioned. First, there was Professor Curtman's paper on the examination of amyl nitrite, which traversed practically the same ground covered by a paper communicated to the British Pharmaceutical Conference, by Mr. A. H. Allen, in 1885 (abstracted in the Association's Proceedings, 1886, page 559), and confirmed later by Dr. A. B. Lyons, an American pharmacist. Professor Curtman did not mention these facts in his paper, nor did he refer at all to the important work on amyl nitrite by the Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory. As a means for popularising the

nitrometer in America this paper is not without value; but it is somewhat surprising that English pharmaceutical literature, and even the British Pharmacopœia, should have received such scant courtesy from so eminent an American pharmacist. There was further demonstration of the same neglect from Cincinnati. A lady, working under the supervision of a professor in the Pharmacy College there, presented an elaborate note on the solution of bimeconate of morphine. It did not strike them to look to the British Pharmacopœia for an "authoritative formula." Professor J. U. Lloyd, of the same city, communicated a note on the reaction between powdered borax, glycerine, and sodium bicarbonate, and with the help of the President of the Cincinnati Chemical Society he unearthed a remarkable explanation given in 1877 by Mr. M. W. Ibes, which is as follows:—

Since glycerin is one of the best solvents known, and also since glycerin dissolves more carbonate of soda than of any other salt, therefore when these salts come into solution together there will be a displacement of one molecule of carbonic acid by one molecule of boric acid, and the resulting product will be two molecules of normal or neutral borate of soda, because when boric acid is in solution it is a stronger acid than carbonic acid (see Gmelin's "Handbook of Chemistry"). Furthermore, the readiness with which the chemical action takes place is partly due to the fact that boric acid neutralises the alkalies imperfectly, a fact clearly substantiated by borates having an alkaline reaction.

Since that was published the matter has been investigated pharmaceutically by Professor Dunstan, and the results were published in this country in 1883. These show that:—

Polyhydric alcohols decompose sodium pyroborate with the formation of sodium metaborate and a boric ether, or, if water be present, boric acid. In the case of glycerol there can be little doubt that the substance produced is glycerol in which all the three hydroxyl groups are substituted by the boric radicle ($C_3H_2BO_3$). In aqueous solutions the reactions may be thus represented in one equation:—



If Professor Lloyd were a mere tyro in pharmacy he might be forgiven ignorance of an investigation which has been mentioned again and again since the results were published; but he is a past President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and this year the Association puts a seal upon his pharmaceutical merit by presenting him with the Ebert prize. The moral which we wish to deduce from this recital is that some writers of papers do an injustice to their predecessors in the field of investigation by neglecting to consult available records. We take it, for example, that all who read papers before the American Association can search the "Proceedings," which contain an excellent epitome of European periodical literature. The contrast between the Association's meeting this year and those held in the Eighties is much in favour of the latter. Then practical pharmacy was exceedingly active in the United States, and most of the papers communicated to the Association were based upon laborious investigations; now a large portion of the work reported on is fragmentary and trumpery, and theorising is abundant. Perhaps the International Pharmaceutical Congress will incite the members to better things.

TONQUIN BEANS.

THERE has been quite an unexpected activity in the market for tonquin beans for some weeks. Whether the movement originated in Liverpool or in New York does not appear to be quite certain, but there is no doubt that almost all available parcels have been bought up or withdrawn from the market in both these places, and that the price of so-called "Pará" beans, the variety most in demand in Europe, has risen by about 50 per cent. in the course of the last fortnight or so. The idea generally

prevails here that the advance originated with the New York speculators, who have for many years pulled the wires of the drug; whereas the latter say that the rise is owing to orders received from England, and that their market is merely following ours.

The key of the position appears to lie in the prospects of the crop of Angostura beans, the more important and dearer variety. That crop is harvested in the Venezuelan forests in April. When the seeds are freed from their heavy shells, they are packed in casks, moistened with native spirit, and set aside in a hot place to assist the process of crystallisation of the coumarin, the odorous product from which the seeds derive their value, and which they contain in common with a vast number of other plants. The central market for the tonquin-bean trade in Venezuela is Ciudad Bolivar, on the Orinoco river, and to that city the beans, or rather seeds, are carried by their collectors from the swampy forest-regions in the southern and western parts of the Republic. About six or seven years ago the monopoly of the collection of the variety known to commerce as Angostura beans was given by the Venezuelan Government to a syndicate (the gathering had previously been free to everybody), and shortly afterwards a considerable export duty—equalling, we believe, about 1s. 6d. per lb.—was placed upon the drug. One of the first acts of the syndicate, which was closely allied to certain firms connected with the produce trade in New York, was to restrict the exportation of Angostura beans, which had formerly, in years of plenty, averaged from 250,000 to 300,000 lbs., and to bring it more into consonance with the requirements of the perfume and tobacco industries, by which by far the greater part of the crop is absorbed. Lately, it would seem, the syndicate has either been abolished or come to grief, and the export is said to be once more comparatively unrestricted. It is not certain whether the monopolist organisation has ceased to operate, but be that the case or no, the general impression prevails that the Angostura crop, which usually regulates the market, has been unusually small, and will not exceed 60,000 lbs. The crop of so-called Parí beans is gathered later in the year. There is as yet no reliable information concerning its probable yield, and at any rate the course of the market will depend, for the present, upon the Angostura variety. It has been reported that a large part of the crop has been either destroyed or placed under embargo by one of the contending parties during the recent disorders in Venezuela, but the impossibility of obtaining free, quick, and trustworthy information from that country should prevent such promiscuous reports from being seriously considered as factors in the situation. For many years tonquin beans have not been a fortunate article from the investor's point of view. In the first place, their perfume has been synthetically prepared. It is true that the artificial coumarin, in spite of its cheapness, and of the fact that it is chemically absolutely identical with the product of crystallisation of the seed, has been unable to supersede the natural product, but its existence places an effectual bar upon the extension of the usage of the tonquin bean, and limits the consumption of the latter to a quantity altogether out of proportion with the possibilities of the supply, which is practically inexhaustible, and has never been tapped to the full extent of its capacity. Then, the liability of the article, the production of which is easily cornered, to be manipulated by a few speculators, renders it an unsafe investment for outsiders; and, lastly, the crops are peculiarly liable to sudden fluctuation. It is thought that as a rule tonquin beans yield good crops two seasons out of every three, but although that may be the case where the seed grows it does not by any means follow that the whole

of the supply can be gathered. In 1888, for instance, excessive heat seriously interfered with the collection, and shortly afterwards certain districts were rendered inaccessible by floods just at the season of the ripening of the seeds. Last autumn a very large quantity (over 30,000 lbs., it is said) of Angostura beans was destroyed or damaged by fire in New York. The salvage has since been sold by public auction there, and consumers have been warned to beware of purchasing any of these beans, which are known to have been acquired by clever manipulators, who have doctored them up, and whose object it is to palm them off upon unsuspecting buyers. It is not impossible that these gentlemen have a hand in the stir that is now agitating the trade, and even if they have not, dealers and consumers generally have not sufficient statistical and other data to enable them to judge with any approach to accuracy the position of the article. Under the circumstances, *caveat emptor* should be the motto of all who are urged to invest in the article at the high prices now prevailing.

COMMENTARY.

THE SALE OF POISONOUS PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.—It appeared, from an announcement made by the President at last week's meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council, that proceedings had been commenced against certain large dealers, who, not being registered chemists and druggists, had (as the Council consider) infringed the Pharmacy Act by selling proprietary medicines containing poison. These gentlemen had paid penalties, and had promised not to offend again. And now the Council are preparing a circular to send to every registered chemist and druggist, and to other persons, calling attention to the circumstances of the case, and suggesting the possibility of penalties. This is a curious method of procedure. There is, no doubt, some sense in sending such a circular to the "other persons," and it may be effective to a little extent. But the purpose of addressing 14,000 registered chemists and druggists on the subject is not at all apparent. We confess we do not like that circular. The Council show a singular indisposition to enter into this contest, though they have been expressly urged to it by the British Medical Association and by the Treasury, and challenged by influential champions of the non-registered vendors. It looks as if they wish to dispose of their responsibility in the matter by means of a cleverly constructed document which shall commit them to nothing definite. Their duty is to fight this question in the public courts, and common sense suggests that this should be done with as little delay as possible. There are defendants ready for them, and we hope the members of the Society will insist on such action being taken.

A PROFESSOR ON THE NEW PHARMACY.—Professor Gairdner, of Glasgow, was last year appointed chairman of the pharmacology therapeutic section of the British Medical Association, but he did not fill the chair this year. A little trouble had arisen. Things were not managed quite as he wanted them; his objections were not printed in the Association's *Journal*, and he resigned. At Nottingham he gave the reasons why. He said he was "perfectly satisfied that without therapeutic organisation in all our great medical centres therapeutics will go to the dogs. We are all getting more and more in therapeutics to be the victims of what in American politics is called the 'machine.' It is either a scientific machine, such as Dr. Sidney Martin or Dr. Lauder Brunton, and all the great authorities in London, who are working away at therapeutics in their libraries and laboratories—a kind of machine that is highly honourable—or it

is a kind of machine that had found its way even into that room. It is the latter he is most afraid of—the 'touting' machine. We see touting right and left, so much so that we are not allowed now to make up our own prescriptions. It is this apothecary in London and that physician in New York who keep urging on us combinations of remedies used by themselves, and there is no ill to which human nature is heir that has not got its sole and universal remedy advertised all over the world. Any medical man requires simply to send his attestation that he has tried this remedy in numerous cases and always found it effective, to secure to himself that his name will get all over the world. It is that 'touting machine' that is perverting all our therapeutics, and lying at the root of biased judgment." This and much more Professor Gairdner had to say; and that was the direction in which he wished a therapeutic committee to work. He had hoped that the committee might establish "a protection against the constant invasion of bad, useless, and worthless things, and, on the other hand, advance the interests of true therapeutic science." We take it from his resignation, after the matter had been placed before all the branches of the Association, and after it was refused publication in the *Journal*, that the medical profession is not so desirous of reform as the professor.

CONFERENCE PAPERS.—The list of papers to be read at the meeting in Edinburgh on August 23 grows apace. The following eleven have been promised since our last issue:—

Experiments on the Alkaloids of Tea. By A. H. Allen, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Essence of Lemon. By Arthur H. Barret.

Concentrated Essence of Lemon. By Arthur H. Barret.

Barbadoes and Curaçao Aloes. By E. M. Holmes, F.L.S.

Carbo Animalis, P.B. By J. Hodgkin, F.I.C., F.C.S.

The Action of Iodine on Phenol in Alkaline Solution, with special reference to the estimation of Phenol volumetrically by this Method. By T. R. Cardwell.

Note upon *Lycopersium esculentum*. By Frederick Davis.

Van Moun's Test for Cyanides. By H. Bowden.

Notes on Tincture Menstrua; Tincture of Cinchona. By E. H. Farr and R. Wright.

Laboratory Notes: (a) Quinine Phosphate; (b) Barium Hypophosphite; (c) Phosphoric Acid. By George Coull, B.Sc.

The Purity of Commercial Salts of Lithium. By William Mair.

There is every prospect now of the business of the Conference being very crowded, and, as Mr. Payne's motion in regard to future relations with the British Association will take up some time, authors of papers should be prepared to present the facts of their communications briefly and clearly if they wish them to be discussed.

DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES.—A question of great importance to large employers of labour and to their staffs was decided by the Court of Appeal on Wednesday, and a more astonishing judgment has seldom been given in any court. Messrs. F. Allen & Sons, manufacturing confectioners, of Bow, employ a large number of people and make it a condition that a small percentage of their wages should be deducted every week towards a sick and insurance fund. Every person employed has to sign a contract agreeing to this and to other conditions. A girl who had been in Messrs. Allen's service for some years rather intermittently,

at 7s. per week wages, sued them on leaving to recover the amounts (2½d. per week) which they had deducted on the contract. The basis of her claim was that under the Truck Act (so it was argued) any such deduction is illegal, and any contract to allow such deduction is void. The County Court Judge allowed the claim, the Queen's Bench Division reversed that decision, and the case has since been argued before the Court of Appeal—the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Bowen, and Lord Justice Kay. Lord Justice Bowen has given the judgment of the Court in terms with which the other judges concur, though Lord Justice Kay prudently puts it on record that he is a little doubtful, as he well may be. The Court rule that the deduction is an infringement of the Truck Act, and as such is illegal; the contract is therefore void, and it is not unlikely that the employers may be liable to penalties. But the Court of Appeal says that the plaintiff acquiesced in the deductions and knew the purpose of them so long that she has precluded herself from now recalling them. This seems to us the most complete stultification of the legal construction of the Truck Act which can be conceived. The girl acquiesced in the deductions simply because she could not help herself. Now it turns out that the contract under which this acquiescence was ensured was an illegal one, and yet the Court of Appeal enforces it.

ANALYSIS OF COAL-TAR PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Helbing and Passmore's latest investigation is on the valuation of disinfectants prepared from coal-tar. In their report they state that, since the bactericidal properties of these preparations reside in the phenoloid bodies contained therein, the chemical estimation of such bodies is a measure of their activity, so that a bacteriological examination becomes unnecessary. Tar-oils contain certain acids (so-called), bases, and hydrocarbons which are more or less present in preparations made from them. A method of chemical analysis applicable to the one is, therefore, suited to the other within certain limits, which are laid down in the report. For determining the hydrocarbons (benzene, anthracene, naphthalene, and the like) the acids in 50 grammes or more of the oils are fixed and removed with 10-per-cent. caustic-soda solution, the oils having first been diluted with an equal volume or more of ether. The ether dissolves the hydrocarbons and bases, and the small quantity of the latter, washed out by the soda, is also removed with ether from the alkaline liquors. The combined ethereal liquids are next washed with 1-to-4 sulphuric acid to remove bases, after which the ether is treated by washing and evaporation for hydrocarbons. By fractional distillation the character of these may be studied and the bases may be estimated in the acid liquor by neutralising with soda, evaporating to dryness, and extracting with spirit, whereby only the salts of the organic bases are dissolved out. The acid constituents of tar-oils are phenol and its homologues. Strictly they are not acids, but they associate themselves readily with the soda in the preliminary treatment, and are to be sought for in the alkaline liquors. The process which Helbing and Passmore suggest for this is simple—viz., to acidify with sulphuric acid and extract the "acids" with ether, which on evaporation yields a residue of the phenoloid bodies. It is impossible, the authors say, to separate carbolic acid from its homologues by practical distillation, owing to the close proximity of their boiling-points, and the only method which they found practicable was to fractionally precipitate the alkaline solution of tar-acids with small quantities of mineral acid, whereby the carbolic acid is concentrated in the first fraction. So working they were able to satisfy themselves that Jeyes' fluid contains less than 0.25 per cent. of carbolic acid, and 40 per cent. of other phenoloid bodies.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION NOTES.

THOSE who regard the British Association as a serious body, and become members of it for the advancement of science in the literal sense, are beginning to kick against the "tripper" element in the meetings. In the great majority of instances, says Prof. H. E. Armstrong, the reading of papers on technical questions in the Sections has become little less than a solemn and dreary farce played to almost bare benches; and it is only in exceptional cases that a small and devoted body of true believers worship at an inner shrine without regard to the general public, and are thus able among themselves to do work of high value to science. He considers that the Association should exercise an influence in two directions—it should advance scientific knowledge among scientific workers; and it should aid the general public in understanding and appreciating scientific work, its methods and results. He urges that there should be more discussion in the Sections; that the discussions should be reported; that there should be less entertaining, and a greater regard for the interests of science than for private hospitality. Prof. Armstrong's opinions are shared by many others; but whether they will overcome the strong conservative element in the Council, and the ingrained desire for junketing amongst the majority of members, is another matter.

The work of the Sections began in earnest on Thursday last week. The Chemical Section met in the chemistry-class room of the University Medical School under the presidency of Prof. Herbert McLeod, F.R.S., of the Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. For his address Prof. McLeod selected certain considerations in regard to

ATOMICITY, CATALYSIS, AND TEACHING.

Chemical notation was a thing that troubled the Association as far back as 1834, and at that year's meeting in Edinburgh a committee was appointed to inquire into the matter. Dalton, Thomas Thomson, Faraday, Gregory, and Christison were amongst those on the committee which reported in favour of the system then in use on the Continent. It sounds distinctly strange to read now that the committee thought "it would save much confusion if every chemist would always state explicitly the exact quantities which he intends to represent by his symbols." What progress has been made since then! Dalton preferred the symbols which he had himself used from the commencement of the atomic theory in 1803 to the Berzelian system of notation subsequently introduced. In his opinion, regard must be had to the arrangement and equilibrium of the atoms (especially elastic atoms) in every compound atom, as well as to their number and weights. A system either of arrangement without weights, or of weights without arrangements, he considered only half of what should be. That is exactly the view held now, and Prof. McLeod sketched the changes which have occurred meanwhile. Sulphate of lead was to him, first, PbO, SO_3 ; Hofmann said PbSO_4 ; Gerhardt doubled the atomic weights of sulphur and oxygen, and the formula became Pb_2SO_4 ; Cannizzaro showed that the atomic weight of lead should also be doubled, and the formula went back to PbSO_4 ; then Frankland said it should be SO_2Pbc , which not only states that the compound contains 207 of lead, 32 of sulphur, and 64 of oxygen, but that the sulphur is hexad, and is combined with two atoms of dyad oxygen, and with a dyad compound radical containing one atom of lead and two of oxygen; and of all the formulae this is the only one which satisfies the requirements which Dalton thought necessary in 1834. What the nature of the attraction that holds the atoms together may be is not known, but it is more probably of a character similar to that of gravity which holds together sun and planets than of the nature of cohesion which would hold the atoms rigidly together; the atoms in each molecule are, therefore, most probably in a state of rotation around, or of vibration to and from, the central atom which holds them together. After discussing the theories (none of them quite satisfactory) advanced to explain the functions of "free bond" in such compounds as NO and ClO_2 , Prof. McLeod considered the condition in which the combination of water of crystal-

lisation exists in compounds. He thought it possible that the water may be in actual combination, and he showed by graphic formulae that the oxygen of the water molecules may, in these cases, be tetrad, although all the formulae are to be considered as artificial. Indeed, we are, in this matter, driven to the conclusion that, notwithstanding all the progress that has been made in chemical science during the last fifty-eight years, we have not yet reached a method of notation that would have satisfied Dr. Dalton in 1834.

For the explanation of catalysis, Prof. McLeod used the well worn examples—the production of ether by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol, the oxidation of ammonia in the presence of chromic oxide, the evolution of oxygen from mixtures of potassic chlorate and oxide of manganese (due, he said, to the primary formation and subsequent decomposition of potassic permanganate), and the action of cobalt oxide on solutions of hypochlorites—and his conclusion in this matter was that molecular alteration is apparent in all the bodies involved in a catalytic change.

He next discussed the importance of practical illustration in teaching on the lines laid down by the sectional committee on the subject, threw in a word of laudation in regard to the Institute of Chemistry, and concluded with a feeling reference to the late Prof. von Hofmann.

The *Times* made a curious slip in its report, stating that "Prof. A. von Hoffmann" seconded the vote of thanks. As a matter of fact, it was Prof. Crum Brown, and Sir Henry Roscoe put the motion. In doing so he said that nowadays they did not deserve to have the finger of scorn pointed at them by continental scientists in regard to the progress made in chemistry. Over 700,000% had been set aside by the Government for the purpose of scientific education. They had now really got the means of instructing the people in this branch of knowledge.

IMPURITIES OF CHLOROFORM.

Professor W. Ramsay, of London University College, is one of a committee which is investigating the causes of death from chloroform during surgical operations. He has found that the only impurity in a number of samples of chloroform received from hospitals where deaths had occurred was carbonyl chloride. It was impossible to look for an unknown impurity in a number of small samples of chloroform, and therefore he had exposed a large quantity of perfectly pure chloroform to daylight in presence of air. After some months a considerable quantity of carbonyl chloride was formed, no other product (except a trace of hydrochloric acid) having been detected. It was possible to test for carbonyl chloride by pouring baryta on the surface of a suspected sample, when a white filament would appear at the line of division between the chloroform and the watery solution. Most of the samples received by him gave this test, and it was a significant fact that most of the samples were the products of large consignments to the hospitals. He was inclined to believe that the cause of death was the spasmodic contraction of the glottis produced by the carbonyl chloride after the lungs had been thoroughly charged with chloroform. This paper was discussed by Dr. W. W. J. Nicol, Dr. Arthur Richardson, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, and others.

ATOMIC WEIGHT OF BORON.

Professor Ramsay communicated another paper to the Chemical Section under the above title, he and Miss Emily Aston, B.Sc., being the authors. By a dozen determinations of the amount of water of crystallisation in borax, $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_{10} \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, they arrived at a mean of 10.921 for B. Next they distilled known quantities of borax with methyl-alcohol and hydrochloric acid until no more boric acid was detected in the distillate. The residue in the flask was then heated to dryness, first at $100-110^\circ \text{C}$, and then at 350° , and the residue of common salt weighed. This gave a mean of 10.952 for B. Another series of experiments with a flask of harder glass was made, and the chlorine of the NaCl was checked with silver nitrate, but as no special precautions were taken to obtain pure silver for the chlorine determinations, but ordinary silver nitrate was employed, it is probable that the distillation results yield the more correct atomic weight of boron—viz., 10.965.

ETHYLENE AND FLAMES.

Messrs. B. Lean, B.A., B.Sc., and W. A. Bone, B.Sc., students at Owens College, communicated a paper on the explosion of ethylene with less than its own volume of oxygen, showing that they invariably found both saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons present in the products of the explosion, and the percentages of both these increased as the percentage of oxygen in the original mixture decreased. The quantity of marsh-gas present in the products of explosion of 100 volumes of ethylene to 70 volumes of oxygen was 5.53 per cent., but a mixture containing 100 volumes ethylene and 96.5 volumes of oxygen yielded only 1.01 per cent of marsh-gas. With regard to the unsaturated hydrocarbons present in the products, a qualitative examination revealed the presence of acetylene.

These investigations have an important bearing upon the question of the luminosity of hydrocarbon flames. The view that the separated carbon is due to the fact that oxygen combines with hydrogen in preference to carbon is no longer tenable. This work shows that oxygen combines with the carbon in preference to the hydrogen; and the separated carbon is probably due to the decomposition at high temperatures of heavy hydrocarbons into marsh-gas and carbon. The same authors described a new method for measuring the pressure produced in gaseous explosions. Prof. Smithells, of Leeds, also told the Section about his experiments on gas-flames; and Prof. B. Lewes did the same. This same vein of inquiry was tapped by Professor Frank Clowes, of Nottingham, in a paper on the application of a hydrogen flame in an ordinary safety-lamp to the detection and measurement of inflammable gas or vapour. In the course of this he stated that many serious accidents have arisen from bringing a "naked flame" into spaces in which light petroleum oil has been stored. The vapour of this oil, when mingled with the air in proper proportions, is violently explosive; and it becomes important, therefore, to have means of detecting its presence and measuring its amount. He described tests carried out with a hydrogen safety-lamp in his test-chamber, which prove that the hydrogen flame can detect one-twentieth of the amount of petroleum vapour which can be kindled in air, and one thirty-sixth of the amount which explodes when mingled with air.

THE IMPURITIES OF TOWN AIR.

Dr. G. H. Bailey described the investigations by the Air Analysis Committee of Manchester, in conjunction with the Royal Horticultural Society, on the analysis of the air of large towns. From the results of several hundreds of analyses carefully conducted in London, Manchester, and Liverpool, the following conclusions have been drawn:—(1) That in clear breezy weather the amount of sulphurous acid is less than 1 milligramme per 100 cubic feet of air. (2) That in anticyclonic periods it rises very considerably, and in times of fog maxima of 34 and 50 milligrammes have been recorded for the worst districts of Manchester and London respectively. (3) That wherever an open space or a less densely populated area occurs there is a very marked diminution in the amount of impurities in the air. (4) That an increase in the amount of sulphurous acid is accompanied by at least as large an increase in the amount of organic impurities in the air. (5) That smoke, promoting as it does the formation of fog, and preventing free diffusion into the upper stratum of the air, must be regarded as the principal cause of the impure state of the atmosphere in large towns.

ELECTROLYTIC SYNTHESIS.

Professor Crum Brown read a paper in which he described the instruments used by himself and Dr. Walker in their electrolytic synthesis of dibasic organic acids. Among the acids produced by this method were succinic, adipic, suberic, and sebacic, besides two new higher acids of the same series. The secondary products included considerable quantities of unsaturated acids, some of which are known, and some of which have not been previously prepared.

ELECTRIC LUMINOSITY OF VACUUM TUBES.

In the course of a discussion on a paper by Professor Schuster on "Primary and Secondary Cells," Mr. Crookes stated that, if a long vacuum tube containing oxygen exhausted to a point giving the greatest luminosity, is held

somewhere near a plate connected with one of the terminals of a high-tension coil, it becomes very luminous. If the tube has been lighted and put in a cool, dark place, and thereafter held near a coil, it remains dark, and no amount of placing it near the coil will make it luminous. If the tube is rubbed it suddenly flashes into luminosity, and remains so; but if laid down in a dark room for an hour it becomes non-sensitive again. It seemed to him that the gas inside the tube requires to be put in a state of disassociation. Professor H. von Helmholtz, who was one of the lions of the meeting, said he believed that in these vacuum tubes if there is a little stratum of gas adhering to the surface there are always molecules, which can be separated into positive and negative. There is really a measurable stratum of air adhering to the interior of the glass tubes. If a rarefied vacuum is made, the greater part of that air goes away; but there are always traces of gas left even in the vacuum of a glass tube which is completely melted.

ELECTRIC-SPARK PHOTOGRAPHY.

Professor Vernon Boys brought together in the United Presbyterian Church Synod Hall a monster audience on Saturday night to hear his lecture, with experiments, on "Electric-spark Photography." In the course of the lecture Professor Boys explained that by the electric spark articles moving at the rate of 10,000 miles an hour can be photographed, and by the introduction of a revolving mirror a speed of 180,000 miles an hour can be coped with. The mirror makes 1,024 turns every second, worked by electricity, which is equal to about 150 times as fast as a rifle-bullet travels. The whole photographic power of the spark is over in a time equal to the ten or eleven millionth part of a second, and it is during that incredibly brief space that the image is made on the sensitive plate.

PRODUCTION OF OZONE BY ELECTRICITY.

Mr. Shenstone, of Bristol, reported on behalf of a committee on "the influence of the silent discharge of electricity on oxygen and other gases." His statement was that as far as the experiments had yet gone they gave very strong indications that the production of ozone depended not on the quantity of electricity but on the difference of potential between the two surfaces.

A FAITHFUL PAIR.

The papers on "Gas-flames" by Messrs. Lean and Bone and Professors Lewes and Smithells were taken on Friday morning, and attracted a good audience, the experiments, which had already been shown at Burlington House, being watched with interest. Towards afternoon there was a great change: technicality reigned supreme, and the consequent rarefaction of the intellectual atmosphere left only two of our audience—among the faithless, faithful only they.

The Geology Section yielded at least one paper of pharmaceutical interest. This was by Mr. A. C. G. Cameron, of the English Geological Survey, on

FULLER'S-EARTH MINING AT WOBURN SANDS.

The demand for this mineral has been steadily increasing, and mining on systematic principles has been established in Bedfordshire for the first time. The mines worked by the Woburn company show an extensive industry, with underground galleries that extend many hundreds of feet. The layers of earth, as they come to be wrought, are not found disposed quite even, but raised into slight inequalities, ridge and furrow like. It is at Woburn Sands, in the counties of Bedford and Buckingham, that the most valuable deposits of fuller's earth are found.

CATERPILLARS IN PILL-BOXES.

Mr. E. B. Boulton, F.R.S., fascinated the Biology Section with the results of his experiments on caterpillars hatching in pill-boxes. The pepper moth was the particular insect which he experimented on, and his experiments show that if you take an egg of one of these, and grow it in a gilded pill-box, you get a golden caterpillar. Again, if the pill-box be black, so is the caterpillar; while a mixed environment produces a muddled creature, just as in man the environment of the slum or the palace pretty much determines a person's characteristics.

PROTOPLASM AND OXYGEN.

There is nothing which catches the eye of the cultured public so quickly as that word "protoplasm." So the publicity was taken with the Berlin Professor W. Preyer's communication on "The Physiology of Protoplasm." He said that all living protoplasm produced heat and electricity without any localised process, and there could be no doubt that to a certain extent it was possessed of sensibility. What is it that makes protoplasm behave as it does? He who could answer that question would solve the problem of life. Professor Preyer considers that it is as certain as things can be proved to be nowadays that no protoplasmic movement is possible without oxygen. He published that belief in 1864, and he now upheld it, especially against the objection taken that anaerobes live without free oxygen. It is not at all impossible, he considers, that all sorts of micro-organisms, living as they do in regions containing enormous quantities of oxygen, may by some process yet to be made known develop oxygen from their surroundings, and use it for themselves.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN DAY-SCHOOLS.

The report which the committee, of which Dr. J. R. Gladstone is president and Prof. H. E. Armstrong secretary, had to present to Section F in regard to the teaching of science in elementary schools, was not very encouraging to chemists. In 1882-83 there were 286,355 scholars in standards V., VI., and VII., and there were 82,965 examinees in scientific specific subjects. In 1890-91 there were 497,300 scholars, and 100,624 went in for science-subjects—a relative decrease. The most notable points about the figures submitted is the falling-off in animal physiology—viz., from 22,759 to 15,050; in botany, from 3,280 to 2,115; and a fair increase in domestic economy, algebra, and sound, light, and heat. The following are the actual figures for last year:—Algebra, 31,349; euclid, 870; mensuration, 1,489; mechanics, 15,559; animal physiology, 15,050; botany, 2,115; principles of agriculture, 1,231; chemistry, 1,847; sound, light, and heat, 1,085; magnetism and electricity, 2,554; and domestic economy, 27,475. Of cooking-classes, the report stated:—"It goes without saying that the value of the cookery-lessons, which are now being so much encouraged, will depend largely on the knowledge of the principles of chemistry and physics possessed by the teacher, and infused into her teaching." How clever some people are!

COPYRIGHT AND PATENTS.

Mr. Robert A. Macfie, of Dregghorn, a well-known Edinburgh advocate, told the Statistics Section that, in regard to patents for inventions, he would have the value of novelties estimated, and exclusive privileges granted with more circumspection and with due regard to the necessity of using the inventions of different minds in combination, and to the inconsistency of nakedly exposing British manufacturers to only superficially equal competition with their rivals abroad—even the exactions of patentees forming a burden which acts as a favour to foreigners who carry on their business in places, such as Holland, where there are no burdens of the kind to be borne. Mr. Macfie would also abolish the forty-two years' copyright.

AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD.

In the course of a discussion in the Economics Section regarding the American wheat-supply and the present position of British agriculture, Mr. Warrington, F.R.S., of Harpenden, the well-known chemist, adverted to certain sentiments expressed by Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, U.S.A. He said he could not listen with perfect equanimity to the expressions of American brotherhood. It seemed to him that American brotherhood was brought before them on that occasion as a wonderfully one-sided affair. The Americans declared they were our brothers and were ready to supply us with all the wheat and meat we required, but when we proposed that, being our brothers, they should take our manufactures, the Americans at once buttoned up their pockets and said their brotherhood stopped there. (Laughter and applause.) If Americans would simply say they were seeking their own interest, and would stop talking nonsense about brotherhood, we could understand perfectly what was meant. (Applause.) What the British farmer had to do was to look most carefully round him into every department of

his work and see what waste was going on. Farmers should know more science to enable them to see where waste was going on, and how to produce their crops more economically.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Edinburgh is a city of churches, and so it happened that the cathedrals and more prominent kirks of all denominations had special services last Sunday in connection with the Association. There was a devotional meeting in the Moncrieff Hall, Free Assembly Hall, at which Professor A. Crum Brown, Pres.C.S., F.R.S., presided. In the course of his remarks, he said they would do wrong to turn the meeting into a Section of the British Association, and he impressed upon those present that they were not merely spectators looking on at the natural world around them, but that they were all concerned in its action. What they were there to do was not to discuss the best way of stating that truth, but of confirming it in their hearts and lives. Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., London, said that in the early days of the British Association only a few religious men attended the devotional meeting, but now its scope had been widened, and, everyone being invited, it had lost something of its original character. At their last meeting in Edinburgh there was far more need of such a meeting, but at the present time nearly every scientific man was a Christian. Other speakers were the Rev. Henry C. McCook, Philadelphia; Professor F. E. Barrett, F.R.S.E.; Professor A. R. Simpson, M.D.; the Rev. J. A. Jacobs, Bath; and Mr. A. Fletcher, F.R.S., Chief Inspector of Alkali Works.

NEXT YEAR.

The Association will meet at Nottingham on Wednesday, September 13, 1893, with Professor J. Burdon Sanderson, F.R.S., of Oxford, as President. An invitation to meet in Oxford in 1894 has been accepted.

Personalities.

MR. STEPHEN HARRIS, chemist, Droitwich, has been elected on the School Board of that town.

SIR JOSEPH LISTER has retired from his position as lecturer on clinical surgery at King's College.

COUNCILLOR F. E. ESTCOURT and Mr. Reginald Le Neve Foster, manufacturing chemists, Manchester, have been placed on the Commission of the Peace for that city.

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW, the pathologist, has been elected Rector of the Berlin University for the ensuing year. The University had refrained from electing him before because of his advanced progressive views.

MR. ALEX. STEPHEN, for many years with Messrs. Clay, Dod & Co., has purchased the branch business in Prescott Road, Fairfield, Liverpool, formerly occupied by Mr. H. Bond, of Breckfield Road North, Liverpool.

DR. WYNN WESTCOTT states that he did not resign his seat on the Islington Vestry when Dr. Tidy died, but three weeks before. Dr. Tidy was in a chronic state of ill-health, and had contemplated resigning in Dr. Westcott's favour; but no one anticipated his early death.

At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Holborn Board of Guardians, held on Wednesday evening, under the chairmanship of Mr. Benjamin Garrod, at the administrative offices, Clerkenwell Road, on the motion of Mr. George Morris the salary of Mr. Thomas Knowles, dispenser, was increased from 130*l.* to 150*l.* per annum.

THE Commissioners of the exhibition of 1851 have placed at the nomination of the Senate of the Liverpool University College a science scholarship of the value of 150*l.* per annum for two years. The Senate recently nominated Mr. James T. Conroy, B.Sc., who has already distinguished himself as a student in chemistry, and the Commissioners have confirmed this appointment. The nominee is required to undertake that during the continuance of the scholarship he will devote himself wholly to scientific study, and not hold any other position of emolument. Mr. James T. Conroy is the eldest son of Mr. M. Conroy, F.C.S., the chief chemist on the staff of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

NEW COMPANIES.

PAUL CLETUS & Co. (LIMITED).—Registered in Scotland, with office in Glasgow. Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Object: To manufacture and vend chemicals, drugs, and proprietary medicines, to manufacture and supply artificial teeth, and to practise the art of dentistry in all its branches, and to carry on the trade of wholesale and retail pharmacists and chemists in the United Kingdom.

GAULTER & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 300*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Object: To carry on business as chemists and druggists, at 6 West Street, Fleetwood, Lancashire. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—C. R. Gaulter, 6 West Street, dispenser; Hannah Gaulter, 124 Albert Road, Blackpool, widow; Hannah R. Gaulter, 124 Albert Road, Blackpool, sorting clerk; J. Sankey, 5 Bank Hey Street, Blackpool, chemist; C. H. Turner, 40 Market Street, Blackpool, chemist and druggist; W. H. Gaulter, 124 Albert Road, Blackpool, decorator; and O. L. Jackson, Adelaide Place, Blackpool, chemist. Registered without special articles of association. Office: 6 West Street, Fleetwood.

NORTH BIRMINGHAM DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED)—Capital 1,000 in 1*l.* shares. Object: To carry on, in all its branches, the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, patent-medicine vendors, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—J. C. Dancy, 1 Wainwright Street, Aston, chemist and dentist; W. Clatworthy, 1 Wainwright Street, Aston, chemist and druggist; A. Tibbatts, 165 Summer Lane, Birmingham, drysalter; H. Tibbatts, 134A Witton Road, Aston, drysalter; Lanra Tibbatts; Jessie Tibbatts, 134A Witton Road, clerk; and Matilda Tibbatts. There shall not be less than two nor more than three directors. The first are A. Tibbatts (managing director) and H. Tibbatts. Qualification, 5*l.* Remuneration to be fixed in general meeting. Registered office: 165 Summer Lane, Birmingham.

PRESTON AND DISTRICT MINERAL-WATER MANUFACTURERS' AND BOTTLE TRADING PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)—Objects: To protect the bottles, boxes, and other property of members, &c. For the purpose of registration the company is declared to consist of 100 members with an individual liability, in the event of the winding up of the company, of 2*l.* The first subscribers to the memorandum of association are: J. Thompson, Cato Street, Preston, herb-beer manufacturer; J. Seed, Kirkham Street West, Preston, mineral-water manufacturer; E. L. Newsome, Blackpool, mineral-water manufacturer; J. Simpson, Moon Lane, Preston, mineral-water manufacturer; E. Wilkinson, Bell Street, Preston, mineral-water manufacturer; J. J. Duckett, Bow Lane, Preston, mineral-water manufacturer; and G. Croston, herb-beer manufacturer, Greaves Street, Preston. Registered office: 44A Fishergate, Preston.

S. G. CLEMENTS & Co. (LIMITED).—Registered by G. H. Carthew, 1 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C., with a capital of 10,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of wholesale chemists and druggists, drysalters, oil and seed merchants, &c., now carried on at Bristol by S. G. Clements & Co., and to develop and extend the same. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are: J. W. Baker, 12 Lewins Mead, Bristol, wholesale druggist; W. A. Lyddon, The Ferns, Halton, gentleman; J. W. Manks, Keynsham, wholesale druggist; H. Masters, Bishopston, pharmaceutical chemist; C. G. Preece, Keynsham, chemist; A. Slater, 24 Hampton Road, Bristol, wholesale druggist; and John Bicknell, Carlton Chambers, Bristol, accountant. There shall be three directors. The first are J. W. Baker, W. A. Lyddon, and J. W. Manks, managing directors. Qualification, 500*l.* Remuneration: J. W. Baker, 150*l.* per annum; W. A. Lyddon, 100*l.* per annum; and J. W. Manks, 150*l.* per annum. Registered office: 12, 13, and 14 Lewins Mead, Bristol.

LYNCH & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of druggists' sundriesman and surgical-instrument maker carried on by T. F. Lynch, under the style or firm of Lynch & Co., and to carry on business as chemists, druggists, druggists' sundriesmen, drysalters, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each)

are:—T. F. Lynch, 192 Aldersgate Street, E.C., druggists' sundriesman, &c.; B. W. Levy, 17 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C., merchant; H. Hayman, 3 Coleman Street, E.C., merchant; O. Levy, 8 Pembroke Square, gentleman; F. Benbow, 192 Aldersgate Street, clerk; L. S. Cohen, 44 Ranelagh Street, Liverpool, general merchant; and E. Levy, 108 Market Street, Manchester, merchant. There shall not be more than five nor less than two directors, and the first are: T. F. Lynch, B. W. Levy, H. Hayman, and L. S. Cohen. Qualification (other than T. F. Lynch, as to whom no qualification shall be required), 500*l.* Remuneration, 200*l.* per annum, to be divided among them in proportion to their respective attendances at board meetings.

Trade Notes.

MR. WALTER DYER, chemist, has removed from St. Aubyn Street to 36 Fore Street, Devonport.

MR. WILLIAM L. KER, of Cowdenheath, has purchased the business of the late Mr. William Kerr, at 56 High Street, Danfermline.

MR. A. NEWTON, late senior assistant at the Medical Hall at Yeovil, has opened a chemist and druggist's shop at 75 Hindford, Yeovil.

MESSRS. JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & Co., of Manchester, are to open their new premises at Victoria Bridge, Manchester, on Monday, August 29.

THE business recently carried on by Mr. W. H. Baker, Frodsham Street, Chester, has been transferred to Mr. W. Turver, who was for some years dispenser with Messrs. Shrubsole, of that city.

THE address of Mr. Stephen Green, the proprietor of Singleton's Golden Eye ointment, was given on page 179 of our Summer number as 210 Lambeth Green. It should have been 210 Lambeth Road.

MR. JOHN MILNE, Ladywell, S.E., wishes us to state definitely, in reference to a paragraph in our report of the British Medical Association's exhibition, that the manufacture of his antiseptic dressings has not changed hand.

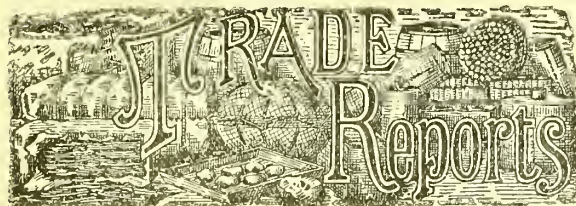
MESSRS. F. ROSENTHAL & Co. consider that a recent Trade Note, concerning their packets of Grace Darling starch, was likely to cause an incorrect impression. They wish us to make it clear that while they will give 500*l.* to the Grace Darling fund if they sell eighteen million packets this year, they will contribute *pro rata* on their sales whatever they may be.

IN referring to sol. iodi (Downes') in the description of the British Medical Association's museum, our reporter spoke of it as "colourless." That was not quite correct. The solution is a thickish green solution, apparently containing the iodine in a free state, but when rubbed into the skin we find that it is rapidly absorbed (not evaporated), and leaves no perceptible stain.

MESSRS. ARMOUR & Co., of Tooley Street, S.E., are introducing into this country the essence of pepsin which has met with gratifying acceptance in the United States. The essence is a clear amber-coloured solution of Armour's glycerole of pepsin, possessing a remarkably nice flavour. The essence is to be brought prominently before the medical profession in the United Kingdom.

IT is announced that Mr. Charles Kibble has withdrawn from the firms of Horsley, Kibble & Co., of Eastcheap Buildings, London, E.C., and Horsley, McLaren & Co., of 7 Tithebarn Street, Liverpool, of which he was the senior partner. The businesses will be carried on under the same styles by the remaining partners, Mr. George Stevenson and Mr. David Bell McLaren. Mr. James Russell McLaren is authorised to sign for the London firm "per procuracy."

OVER-PRODUCTION.—It is estimated that the crop of Indian and Ceylon tea for this season will be about 210,000,000 lbs. The United Kingdom can only consume 170,000,000 lbs.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., August 11.

The London Markets.

London. Although we are now in the full holiday season, business in the drug-market appears to be decidedly more active than it was a few weeks ago. There is little or no speculative demand for anything, but the requirements of ordinary consumption suffice to keep a fair amount of trade going. Disinfectants, as might be expected, are exceedingly active, and there is also an unusually strong demand for antiseptics. The principal alterations in the chemical market may be summed up as follows:—Refined camphor has been raised in price in sympathy with the increased cost of the raw material. Carbolic acid keeps very firm, while there has been a strong demand for boracic. Permanganate of potassium has again been raised in price, and quinine is firmer. Caffeine will not improbably be raised in price. Citric and tartaric acids, as well as cream of tartar, remain very dull of sale, with, perhaps, a lower tendency. There has been no further alteration in the price of mercurials since the recent decline. Lithia carbonate has been raised suddenly by about 50 per cent.

In drugs there has been an advance in crude camphor. Cartagena ipecacuanha has been sold on dearer terms, and to-day Mexican sarsaparilla and copaiba are reported higher. The opium market has also improved. Poppyheads are a little higher. For valerian-root and Malta cumin-seed extreme prices must be paid. Saffron and cevadilla are both dearer. Tonquin-beans maintain their recent advance. Ergot of rye is rather easier. Cinchona sold at a slight improvement this week. Jalap remains firm, but new chamomiles are much lower. French oil of pennyroyal has risen considerably, but in otto of rose there has been no change.

Outside articles may be dismissed in a few words: Shellac is rather better, and so is cocoa butter. Nutmegs and ginger are easier, and Pará indiarubber is also lower. At to-day's gum sales a fair demand for Arabic gums was shown. The supply was heavy, but a large proportion found buyers at a decline of 2s. to 3s. on Cawnpore Amrad, and fully 1s. on Ghatti. Kurachee gums were also generally dull and easier, but Madras kinds brought steady prices.

Liverpool. Our Liverpool correspondent refers to the advance of canary-seeds, which has made further progress since last week. Castor oil has come to hand in large quantities, the importation of which has depressed the market. Quillais is quiet. The Soudan is opening once more up and old-fashioned acacia sorts are coming forward again. Carthagena ipecacuanha is still held for high prices. Spermaceti remains firm, while Chilian beeswax continues to arrive in quantity.

America. Our New York correspondent, writing under date of August 3, states that the market in general is rather quiet, though some interest is being manifested in a few American articles. Angostura tonquin beans are in rather light supply at the moment, and, if reports are to be trusted, the crop on hand at the point of production

is restricted. Prices for really prime beans are consequently stiffening, and \$2.20 to \$2.40 is generally asked. H.G.H. peppermint-oil is easier in tone, but it is currently reported that the London market is even less firm than the New York. \$3 is the general quantity quotation, but it is intimated by brokers that this price could be shaded pretty liberally. James H. Taft, jun., has just returned from Europe. His close connection with H.G.H. oil and quicksilver, besides the active interest of his firm in South American drugs, creates surprise as to what was his special mission abroad. Seven bales of Mexican sarsaparilla, first hand, sold at 11½c., and resales have been made up to 13c., while 13½c. is asked for single bales. There have been only jobbing sales of jalap, at 33c. to 35c. for prime goods. Golden seal is coming more freely from the country, and has been offered at the equivalent of 20½c., laid down, for new crop. Jobbing lots are held at 22c. here. Coca-leaves are in demand, with sales of 1,000 lbs. Truxillo, to arrive, at 36c. Damiana-leaves are reported scarce at the moment, but are not much wanted. Opium has eased off to \$1.50, under favourable crop reports. Quinine at second hands is 17c. to 17½c. in large bulk, though manufacturers' agents ask 18c. There is nothing doing in it. Ergot has stiffened up to 47½c. to 50c. for German, and 50c. to 60c. for Spanish, though no business is reported. Ipecacuanha is easier, in sympathy with the foreign markets. H. Jacobsohn the agent of the German Bromine Syndicate, has been in this city, ostensibly looking for a site to erect a bromide-works, so that the syndicate can, by working up their bromine into bromides here, avoid the 25-per-cent. import duty on chemical preparations. Oxalic and foreign benzoic acids (43c. to 47c.) have slightly advanced in value. Balsam copaiba is selling quietly at steady rates, while Peru, Tolu, and Canada balsams show no alteration in value. Bromide of potassium remains quietly steady, the foreigners being 1c. per lb. below the Yanks. Chinese cantharides are dearer (32c. to 35c. per lb. for whole flies), and the small stock is pretty well concentrated in the hands of a single speculator. English chlorate of potash has risen to 13c. for quantities. There is a steady business in cubebs, at from 37½c. to 62½c. Gums and gum resins are generally tame, and moving off in jobbing parcels at fairly steady prices. Bergamot and Japanese peppermint oils are dearer, but there has been some reaction in the otto of rose market. Spermaceti remains firm. This is what the *O. P. & D. Reporter* says about the state of the Tonquin-bean market:—"The tonquin-bean market has never been in a stronger position than to-day. The stocks of Angostura beans of old crop in this market are daily becoming lighter, while as yet only 15,000 lbs. of 1892 crop have come forward. In Venezuela large quantities of beans had been seized by the insurrectionists during their transportation down the river to the coast. These beans have been sent about from place to place, and the fact that they have not been properly cured, if cured at all, renders it probable that many of them will be damaged. This will reduce the already light stocks, which are not thought to amount to over 50,000 lbs." Menthol is firm at \$3 to \$3.25, and the "leading brand" is said to be almost sold out. Buckthorn-bark is dearer, and sales have been made at 9c. per lb.

Hours of Labour in the Perfumery Trade.

The perfumery and essence section of the London Chamber of Commerce met on Wednesday, August 3, for the purpose of considering the desirability of petitioning the Board of Customs for an extension of the working hours in bonded factories. It was argued that the present hours for working in bond (from 8 to 4 in summer, and 9 to 4 in winter) were unreasonable. The usual hours of labour in the perfumery trade are from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. all the year round, and that the short hours of the bonded warehouses added considerably to the cost of production, necessitating, in the first place, a larger number of workers, and consequently a larger wage-bill; and in the second place, larger premises, which meant a heavier rental than need be. It was further contended that in asking for an extension of the hours the trade were asking nothing new in principle, a free custom service being already conceded, and that an extension from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. had already been granted in the outdoor customs service. It was ultimately agreed that the Chamber of Commerce should petition her Majesty's Board of Customs praying that the hours of attendance of their officers at bonded perfumery

warehouses should be extended from 3 A.M. to 6 P.M. all the year round.

The German-American Bromine War.

There has been for some time a kind of armistice between the German and American producers of bromine, but it would occur that the end of this period is approaching, and that more exciting times are in store. An *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter* man has interviewed the American representative of the Stassfurt Syndicate, who has told him that the Stassfurt directors propose to establish a plant in America for the manufacture by the German combination of bromides, from their own crude material, which is admitted to the United States free of duty. With a plant in America the German manufacturers will be enabled to sell their bromides much cheaper than heretofore, and hope thus to be in a position to wage war even more bitterly than at present. The agent of the Germans added that he was on the eve of departure to Germany (having in mind five or six suitable locations for the plant), and as soon as the German Bromine Syndicate has decided upon the most desirable of these, work will be begun. The work, he said, will be very simple and inexpensive, it being merely necessary to transform bromine to bromide by crystallisation. This work requires neither an elaborate plant nor skilled labour.

As soon as the work of manufacturing begins prices will be lowered all round to a level with those ruling in the American market, thus shutting off the possibility of American manufacturers getting any advance on export orders. In this way the German manufacturers are prepared to carry on the war to the end.

ACID (BORACIO) has been in strong demand, and as much as 31s. per cwt. has been paid for fine powder.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—Very firm, and still tending higher. Crystals, 39° to 40°, are now held for 6d. per lb. in quantities; 34° to 35° for 5½d. per lb.; and liquid at 1s. 9d. per gallon.

ACID (CITRIC).—Steady at 1s. 4¾d. per lb. Concentrated juice is held for 19l. 5s. f.o.b. per ton. The exports of citric acid in the first week of August have been 133 cwt. The following figures refer to the imports of Sicilian lemon-juice into London:—

	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Pipes	Pipes	Pipes	Pipes
In July	293	110	45	320
Jan. 1 to July 31	3,285	2,789	1,442	1,695

ACID (TARTARIC).—Very slow of sale at 11½d. to 11¾d. per lb. for English, and from 11¾d. to 11½d. per lb. for foreign brands.

ALUM.—Lump may be had at 5l. 5s. to 6l. 2s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool, according to packing, and ground alum at from 6l. to 6l. 12s. 6d., same conditions.

AMMONIA SALTS.—Carbonate of ammonia in jars is quoted at 3¼d. per lb.; in bulk the price is 3d. per lb. for large quantities. Rough muriate is held for 22s.; white ditto for 28s. per cwt. Sulphate, grey 24-per-cent., London and Beckton, 9l. 17s. 6d.; Hull spot, 9l. 15s. to 9l. 16s. 3d.; Leith, 9l. 15s. per ton.

ANISE.—Genuine star-anise is very scarce and inquired for. The price is nominally 105s. per cwt., but none is offering. Fine green *Russian* seed (last year's crop) may still be had at 19s. per cwt.

BALSAM (COPAIBA).—An advance in *Maranhão* balsam to 2s. per lb. for good quality is reported to-day.

CAFFEINE.—We hear that an advance in the price of caffeine is in contemplation.

CAMPOR (CRUDE).—The market has been active and increasing in firmness. Since our last report 5 tons China camphor have been sold on the spot at 127s. 6d.; 300 for July-August shipment at 117s. c.i.f., and 300 ditto at 115s. 6d. c.i.f. Hamburg. For Japan July shipment 125s. c.i.f. has been refused. On the spot 135s. is now asked for Japan, and afloat 130s. c.i.f. terms. According to advices from China, dated July 7, the stock of Japan camphor in the Chinese ports had all been bought up. In Formosa camphor there had been very considerable transactions, all for export to India, at prices gradually declining from \$40 to \$38.50 per

picul. There were still 550 boxes in the market, but they were held at prices too high to admit of business.

CAMPOR (REFINED).—On Friday last prices were advanced 1d. per lb. all round, and the English makers now quote *bells* at from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. The Germans have also raised their prices to 1s. 6½d. per lb., net terms.

CANARY-SEED.—Five hundred bags Turkish sold yesterday in Liverpool at 67s. 6d. per 464 lbs.

CANTHARIDES.—The last offers of *Russian* flies (new season) from Hamburg were at the rate of 2s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. London, but these have now been withdrawn because, it is said, the imports from Russia to Germany have been subjected to certain harassing regulations by the German Board of Health.

CARDAMOMS.—Exports of cardamoms from Ceylon between January 1 and July 18:—1892, 201,630 lbs.; 1891, 175,009 lbs.; 1890, 194,293 lbs.; 1889, 165,601 lbs.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—Dull of sale and neglected at 22s. 6d. per cwt.

CEVADILLA.—The whole of the obtainable supply of cevadilla seeds in Hamburg (which is the principal market for this article) has been bought up by a speculator, who asks an excessive price. Veratrin is much dearer in consequence.

CHAMOMILES.—Good new *Belgian* have been sold at 82s. 6d. per cwt., but are now offering at 80s. per cwt.

CINCHONA.—The auctions on Tuesday were again very light, the total quantity included in the nine catalogues being:—

	Packages	Packages
	768 of which	760 were sold
Ceylon cinchona	53	45
East Indian cinchona	117	117
Java cinchona	70	70
African cinchona	444	267
South American cinchona	1,452	1,259

The tone showed some improvement upon the last sales, and at times competition was rather strongly accentuated. The general view is that the auctions resulted in a slight but general advance in values, the average unit being now 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb. The following are the approximate quantities purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam works	104,129
" American and Italian works	32,023
Messrs. Howards & Sons	30,485
Agents for the Paris factory	23,598
" Frankfurt o/M. and Stuttgart works	21,543
" Auerbach factory	21,120
" Brunswick factory	18,855
Sundry druggists	22,395
Total quantity sold	274,141
Bought in or withdrawn	37,122
Total quantity offered	311,263

It should be well understood that the quantity of bark bought gives no indication of the quinine value represented by it; some firms who buy large quantities of bark often take the poorer lots, while their competitors, who may buy less bulk, secure parcels of higher test.

The following are the prices paid for sound bark:—

CEYLON CINCHONA.—*Original*.—Red varieties: Ordinary weak to fine bright quilly branch and stem chips, 1¾d. to 2½d.; fair to good bright spoke-shavings, 2d. to 3d.; common weak twigs, 1d. to 1¼d.; ordinary dusty root, 1¼d. to 1½d. per lb. Grey varieties: Ordinary to fair quilly mixed stem and branch chips, 2d. to 4d.; good strong shavings, 5d.; good bright root, 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb. Yellow varieties: Fair quilly chips, 5½d.; root, 5¾d. per lb. Hybrid chips, 2d. per lb. *Renewed*.—Red varieties: Fair to fine bright quilly stem and branch chips, 2d. to 4½d.; fair to good shavings, 2½d. to 3½d.; ordinary thin branch and twigs, 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Grey ordinary to fine strong quilly stem and branch chips, 3d. to 7½d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN CINCHONA.—Of the very small and insignificant supply, the greater part sold at 2d. to 2½d. for fair natural *Succirubra*, and 3½d. to 4½d. for ditto *Officinalis* chips.

JAVA CINCHONA.—*Original.*—Yellow stem and branch chips and siftings, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; good root, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $5d.$ per lb.

WEST AFRICAN CINCHONA.—Seventy bales of recent import, *via* Lisbon, all more or less damaged, sold at $3d.$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. for medium thin *Succirubra* quill.

SOUTH AMERICAN CINCHONA.—Cultivated Bolivian *Calisaya* quills realised from $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $8d.$ for medium rather irregular to good stout silvery sound, and from $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $7d.$ per lb. for damaged quills. A small parcel of *Cuprea* bark was bought in.

Crown and grey barks from South America remain neglected, although there have been no imports since June 23. Fine flat bright-red South American bark, however, is very much wanted, and would realise fancy prices if it were obtainable. The statistical position of bark in London is improving. Our stock on August 1 was 43,365 bales, against 50,207 bales and 53,246 bales on August 1, 1891 and 1890, respectively. Our present stock is composed thus:—Eastern barks, 18,723 bales; South American, 24,642 bales, of which 1,013 are *Cartagena*, 16,212 soft Colombian, *Granadian*, *Pitayo*, and *Cuprea*, 68 old red, 1,568 crown and grey, and 5,781 flat and quill *Calisaya*.

The exports from Ceylon from January 1 to July 18 were:—1892, 3,350,563 lbs.; 1891, 3,014,167 lbs.; 1890, 4,638,262 lbs.

CLOVES are distinctly firmer. At auction only 218 bales *Zanzibar* were offered, the whole of which sold at from $2d.$ to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ for low dark to fair, and $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. for fine bright. Privately, 300 bales have since changed hands at $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. for fair quality. Fair picked *Penang* sold at auction at $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. News from *Zanzibar*, dated July 13, states that "there have been some arrivals of the new crop of cloves, which it is expected will exceed last season's crop. An advance in home values under present prospects looks very doubtful; but if the shipments of clove-stems were restricted a larger demand for cloves would result, especially in Bombay, and the value of cloves would be more likely to improve."

COCA.—On August 25, 74 bales of Java coca crushed-top leaf, weighing together 5,755 kilos., will be sold by auction at Amsterdam. They are all from the *Soekamadjo* plantation.

COCAINE.—The price of crude Peruvian is nominally 11s. per oz. The makers will not accept less, but there are no buyers.

COCOA BUTTER.—At the monthly auctions of *Cadbury's* cocoa butter on Tuesday, 300 2-cwt. cases sold at a slight increase in value—viz., $12\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $12\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

COPPER (SULPHATE).—A flat market. London quotes 14l. 10s. for good brands, Liverpool, 15l.

CREAM OF TARTAR is tame and neglected, at 84s. per cwt. for best white French crystals on the spot.

CUBEBS.—We hear from Amsterdam that there has lately been a somewhat better demand for bold cultivated berries in that market, and that 57 bales of this kind have been sold at the rate of from 7l. 10s. to 8l. per cwt. Small berries and spurious kinds are neglected.

CUMIN-SEED.—For fine old *Malta* seed 45s. is now asked; the last price paid was 40s. per cwt.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Good bold new Spanish ergot is held at 2s. 3d. per lb. on the spot, while for good German 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. is asked.

GALLS.—Eight cases fair *China* galls were partly sold at auction at 46s. 6d. per cwt. *Turkey* galls are dull of sale. blue *Bassorah* being bought in at auction at 62s. 6d.; green at 57s. 6d.; and white at 50s. per cwt., which are all nominal figures. To arrive, plum-shaped *China* galls have sold at 53s. to 54s. per cwt., "c.i.f." terms.

GAMBIER.—At auction one or two parcels of free but dull cubes sold at 28s. 9d. per cwt. Whole bales have sold on the spot at 18s. per cwt. The market is firmer.

GAMBOGE.—There have been fresh arrivals of 61 cases (in two consignments) by the *Menelaus* from Singapore this week, and 51 cases by the *Glenfalloch*, also from Singapore.

GENTIAN-ROOT is rather higher in price.

GINGER.—*Jamaica* root is quiet and rather neglected. Sales could only be effected at lower prices, and at auction the

greater part of 520 barrels offered was bought in, only 40 barrels *Rhatoon* selling at 47s. to 55s. for common to low medium scraped and washed. *Cochin* is sluggish, with small sales at 43s. for small pieces and cuttings. In Liverpool 50 bags *African* ginger have been sold at 29s. per cwt.

GUINEA GRAINS.—Sales are reported from Liverpool at 22s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—*Niger* gum is selling to a small extent in Liverpool at 25s. Fair *Ghatti* has been sold at from 30s. to 39s., fair pale *Cannure* at 37s. 6d., and ordinary *Oomra* gum at 30s. per cwt. There has been a good deal of business done in this article by private treaty at full prices.

INDIARUBBER has declined, and fine *Pará* is now offering at 2s. $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. on the spot.

INDIGO.—Reports from India still describe the state of the growing crops as unsatisfactory, particularly in lower Bengal and in the Behar district. The prospects in the north-west of *Benares* districts, where good rains have fallen, have slightly improved.

IPECACUANHA.—*Cartagena* root has been in good demand privately, and a fair quantity has changed hands at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb., a substantial advance upon the recent auction rates. Now the holders are inclined to stand out for 5s. per lb.

JABORANDI.—Fine leaves are not to be had here. If there were any they would no doubt realise high prices. *Pliocarpine* is also scarce and dear.

JALAP.—Good *Vera Cruz* is held firmly for 1s. 6d. per lb., an offer of 1s. 4d. per lb. has been made to one broker to clear the whole of his supply, but it was refused.

LITHIA CARBONATE has lately been suddenly advanced in price from 4s. to 6s. per lb.

MAGNESIA SALTS.—*Calcined* magnesia in bulk is held for 10d. per lb., in bottles at 1s. 4d. per lb.; *carbonate*, in lump or powder, at 40s. per cwt.; and *Sulphate*, in 1-oz. packets, put up in 7-lb. boxes and cases, at 11s. 6d. per cwt., packing included.

MANNA.—The new crop will be due in about a fortnight, but nothing definite can yet be said concerning the probable output. Last year there was a very big crop; this year it is not likely to be so large.

MERCURIALS.—Since the recent reduction in price of all mercurials by 2d. per lb., there has been no further alteration in prices. The makers' prices are now as follow, according to quantity ordered:—*Hydrarg. chlorid.*, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 5d.; *Bichlor.*, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 3d.; *Nit. oxyd.*, 2s. 10d. to 2s. 8d.; ditto *levig.*, 2s. 10d. to 2s. 8d.; *Præcip. alb.*, 2s. 10d. to 2s. 8d.; *Sulph. alb.*, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 9d.; *Sulph. nig.*, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. There has been an unusually large demand for bichloride lately, but the makers have been able to fill orders without undue delay.

MUSK.—The exports of musk from Shanghai during the last two years are given as follows in the official Chinese Customs list:—1890, 36.3 piculs, value 181,485 taels; in 1891, 49.6 piculs, value 393,301 taels.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—There have been sales of *Cassia* oil at 3s. 3d. per lb. privately, which is lower. Japan oil of *peppermint* is held at 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb. on the spot, and at 5s. 9d. c.i.f., although there is not much offering in the latter position. American oil (H.G.H.) may still be had at 13s. $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. No price has yet been fixed for the new *Otto* of *rose*. *Pennyroyal*, it is said, will be exceedingly scarce in France this year, the crop being almost a total failure. There is a trifle still left at 3s. 10d.; when that is sold 4s. 10d. per lb. will be the price. *Lavender* is being distilled now in the South of France. *Rosemary* and *Thyme* will come next.

OPIMUM.—Our last mail news from Smyrna, dated July 30, is to the following effect:—"Our market is firm, and there is every probability that prices will be maintained owing to the late rains in the Northern districts, which have reduced our crop to 8,000 baskets. The London quotations are lower than ours, but it must be borne in mind that there is a good deal of rubbish shipped to England in the shape of inferior rejections, which are bought by one or two parties here at a very low price to reduce cost. This refers more especially to manufacturing qualities, which have lately been sold in Lon-

don at 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb." The consignees of new opium (of which 907 baskets have been received up to date, against 1,053 last year) prefer to pawn it with local banks rather than to accept low figures, hence whoever wants to buy has to pay full value, witness an American firm which has just secured 40 cases. At present the appearances favour the maintenance of the market, and should a decline set in, it is not likely to do so until late in the season, after the Dutch Government purchases, therein following last season's precedent.

ORRIS-ROOT.—We hear from Italy that this drug can hardly be sold, in spite of the reduced quotations made by holders, who offer fine selected *Florentine* at 100s. f.o.b., ordinary ditto at 88s. f.o.b., and common to fine *Verona* at 43s. to 59s. per cwt. f.o.b. It is very questionable whether holders will succeed in getting rid of the small stocks they have left before the arrival of the new crop.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM has been again advanced. The price is now 90s. per cwt. for small, and 95s. for large crystals.

POPPY-HEADS are 6d. per 1,000 dearer. Small *Belgian* have been raised from 9s. to 9s. 6d., large ditto from 13s. to 13s. 6d. per lb.

QUICKSILVER.—The importers ask 7l. 2s. 6d., while second-hand holders offer at 6l. 17s. 6d. per bottle.

QUILLAIA.—Fairly large sales are reported from Liverpool at the rate of 15l. 10s. per ton.

QUININE.—Prior to the bark auctions the market, though rather disposed to firmness, showed no alteration, and some 25,000 oz were sold at 8½d. per oz., but since then holders have become much less tractable. There is now no second-hand German bulk to be had at 8½d., all the owners asking 9d. per oz. Manufacturers quote as follows:—*Howard*, bulk, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; vials, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; *Whiffen*, bulk, 12½d.; vials, 1s. 2d.; *Pelletier*, vials, 1s. 7d.; *Milan*, vials, 1s. 1d.; bulk, 11d.; *Zimmer and Jobst*, bulk, 11d.; *Brunswick*, bulk, 10½d.; *Mannheim and Auerbach*, bulk, 9½d. per oz.

SAFFRON comes again higher from Spain, 25s. 6d. per lb. being now the price for best Valencia.

SARSAPARILLA.—Cablegrams from New York state that the stock of *Mexican* is now practically nil; on the spot here some may yet be had at 8½d.

SHELLAC.—The market opened very quietly this week, and in anticipation of the rather heavy auctions on Tuesday (there had been none for a fortnight) little or no business was done on the spot market. For buttonlac, however, the steady demand lately manifested showed no abatement, and several parcels changed hands at full prices. Fine grades are particularly scarce. At the auctions 859 cases shellac were offered, of which 720 sold, with good competition, at almost steady rates as compared with the highest figures paid privately, and an advance of 1s. per cwt. on the last auction rates. The following were the prices:—*Orange*, unworked, good to fine pale, 84s. to 85s.; weak frimsy palish to fair bright flat, 80s. to 81s.; livery and reddish, 78s. to 79s. per cwt.; worked block, 74s. to 76s. per cwt. *Buttonlac*, ordinary unworked seconds, 79s. to 82s.; thirds, 78s. to 79s.; fourth and resin-adulterated from 76s. down to 52s. per cwt.

In the speculative market sales are reported as follows:—*TN orange*, August delivery, 82s. to 82s. 6d.; September, 83s. to 84s.; October, 84s. to 84s. 6d.; November, 84s.

STICKLAC.—Fine qualities remain very scarce and inquired for. At auction 19 cases good *Siam* were partly sold at 82s. 6d. per cwt., while 50 bags wormy and blocky lac from Calcutta were bought in.

TONQUIN-BEANS.—There is very little offering now, but the demand holds on, and holders are very firm. Prices may be quoted as follow:—*Pará*, ordinary brown and foxy mixed, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; fair black, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; good frosted (*Surinam*), 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; bold frosted *Angostura*, 6s. to 6s. 2d. per lb.

TURMERIC.—At auction a quantity of *Cochin* and *China* root was bought in for want of buyers at the prices asked: Dull rough split *Cochin* bulb at 9s. to 9s. 6d.; mixed finger and bulb *China* at 17s. per cwt.

VALERIAN-ROOT.—The last 4 bales of this root were recently sold at the exceptionally high price of 58s. per cwt.; now there is none available, and none will be until the end of October.

WAX (JAPAN).—Good pale squares have been sold at 38s. 6d. per cwt.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

CANARY-SEED continues to rise, and 67s. 6d. has been paid for fine bright Turkish. Higher prices are talked of by some holders.

CHILLIES.—Sales of bright red *Sierra Leone* have been made at 40s.

GINGER.—A parcel of somewhat poor and broken African sold at 27s. 6d.

OIL (CASTOR).—The arrival of the *Chancellor* with 1,300 cases has depressed the market, and good seconds Calcutta now 27½d. to 2½d., first-pressure French selling at 21½d. and second-pressure 21½d.

QUILLAIA.—Small sales have been made at 16l. 10s., which may be considered value.

SPERMACELE.—Sales of American in small boxes at 1s. 5d., at which it is firm.

WAX (BEES').—*Chilian* continues to arrive steadily, and yellow finds buyers at 7l. 10s.

THE DUTCH MARKET.

AMSTERDAM, August 4.

CINCHONA.—The cinchona auctions to be held in Amsterdam on August 25 will consist of 5,152 packages, 145 cases, and 5,007 bales (about 421 tons), divided as follows:—From Government plantations, 55 cases and 271 bales (about 29 tons); from private plantations, 90 cases and 4,736 bales (about 392 tons). This quantity contains: of druggists' bark—*Succirubra* quills, 128 cases; ditto, broken quills and chips, 166 bales; ditto, root, 19 bales; *Calisaya* broken quills and chips, 8 bales. Manufacturing bark—*Ledgeriana* quills, 17 cases; ditto, broken quills and chips, 3,827 bales; ditto, root, 749 bales; *Officinalis* broken quills and chips, 12 bales; ditto, root, 6 bales; Hybrid broken quills and chips, 214 bales; ditto, root, 6 bales.

THE SMYRNA OPIUM MARKET.

(Telegram from our Correspondent.)

SMYRNA, Wednesday night.

THIS week the market has shown considerably more life and 60 cases changed hands, old *Karahissar* opium at the parity of 6s. 10d. per lb., f.o.b., and ordinary kind of manufacturing opium, new crop, at 6s. 7d. per lb., f.o.b. We close firm, with a rising market.

MATEI'S MEDICINES.—Dr. Potter sends to the *British Medical Journal* the report of the Committee appointed twelve months since to investigate the alleged cures of cancer by what is known as the system of Count Mattei. It is stated that all but five persons who offered themselves for treatment were refused by the Matteists, although selected from those who were in the first stage only of the disease. At an early date, disgusted with the obvious efforts of the Matteists to evade a fair trial, Mr. Lawson Tait seems to have retired, but nevertheless a strict weekly observation by Dr. Potter, as Chairman of the Committee, by a registrar specially appointed, and by other members of the Committee, was made. The result has been, as might have been expected, complete failure, and Dr. Potter adds that, while the chemical analysis of the so-called "electricities" of Mattei, by Mr. Stokes, show that they contain no more active ingredient than distilled water, the clinical results fully confirmed the analysis.

veteran to call them in question. Still, one or two remarks in your comment on the presidential address at the B.A. might be modified. For instance, one carries away the idea that Sir A. Geikie eulogised Hutton and Playfair because they were Scottish, and that Hutton received an exaggerated attention from him. In the *verbatim* report which I have before me now I find Sir A. Geikie does take notice of those "obstinate questionings" man has made of the rocks from earliest times.

Further, his eulogy of the "Plutonists" and the author of the theory is justified, I fancy, when one considers he was treating of the founders of modern geology. Nor is it only Scotchmen, but an Englishman—Smith, the father of organic geology—who comes in for a good share of the presidential praise. May I add that the chronological sequence of the President's pictures have got somewhat mixed in your last paragraph? The steaming jungles were not Silurian nor were the volcanic lakes. In Silurian times Midlothian was part of an arm of the sea. The picture of broad lagoons and active cones referred to Devonian ages—the Old Red of Hugh Miller—and, finally, Sir Archibald saw in steaming swamps and tropical jungles a view of the Carboniferous era, when our Scottish coal-beds were being evolved in Nature's laboratory.

Yours obediently,

J. BELL-FINDLAY.

Grocers and the Pharmaceutical Council.

SIR,—It accidentally came to my knowledge last week on the best authority—viz., a member of the Council—that the Pharmaceutical Society contemplated taking out almost immediately a batch of summonses against grocers, &c., for selling poisonous proprietary medicines. But I think before the Pharmaceutical Society commences to prosecute that it would be best to try and deal with the vexed question of limited companies. It might take a few years to accomplish, but it would be best and safest in the long run for the legitimate chemist and druggist. It falls to my lot to call upon grocers and chemists and I can see clearly that the former have got their back thoroughly up, and intend, if they are prosecuted, to convert their businesses into limited liability companies. Grocers are men of enterprise, and naturally they will not stand idly looking on, but with their newly-acquired powers will compete more severely than ever with the chemist—and perhaps, in many instances, crush him out of the trade. Of course it must not be forgotten that the question has to be fought out in the courts. Were it not for this limited-company mode of opposing chemists, I would say, prosecute right and left, but I feel convinced that it will be a bad day for the chemists and druggists of this country if the Society do prosecute before tackling the more important question of limited companies.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER. (90/62.)

Poisons by Wholesale.

SIR,—I experience a certain amount of friction in obtaining the signatures of persons in the sale-of-poisons book, especially in regard to the sale of arsenical weed-killer. I do not complain of this, but I am informed that any quantity of this preparation can be obtained direct from the works without any troublesome formality, and of this I do complain, as the chemist is handicapped with taking all due and proper precautions in accordance with the Act of Parliament. This is evaded by the wholesaler in virtue of clause 16 of the Pharmacy Act "reserving rights of certain persons." The words depended on in this clause—"nor with the business of wholesale dealers in supplying poisons in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing"—do not, I think, admit of the extension claimed for them.

Wholesale dealing, I take it, does not altogether depend on the idea of quantity—as a retail chemist can buy two-pennyworth of material from his wholesale house and yet it is called wholesale dealing—but rather from the fact of a wholesaler supplying a retailer, whereas in the case referred to the manufacturer merely supplies a private person, which I should imagine the law would hardly call wholesale dealing. I do not know whether our Society would think it necessary to interfere in putting a stop to this branch of trading in poisons, but I certainly think it a point that might be very well ventilated in your columns.

August 8.

S. (91/4.)

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

Codeine and Cascara Pills.

SIR,—Would you kindly inform me through THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST the best way to make a firm pill of the following?—

Codeinæ	gr. j.
Ext. nucis vom.	gr. ½
" cascara sagrad.	gr. j.
Ft. pil.	

I have frequently made them and have always evaporated extracts, but find after a few days the pills all run together into a very soft mass.

Yours truly,

Wotton-under-Edge.

FRANK PORTLOCK.

[Do not evaporate the extracts. We cannot understand why this should be done, as the pills are fairly firm. Simply rub the ingredients all together, add about ½ grain of pulv. tragac. co., and mass with a very little water, if necessary. It is not always advisable to dry extracts too much, as it often renders them more hygroscopic. Keep in a dry and cool place. The pills should be varnished or coated with gelatine if they are to be kept long. For similar difficulties see "The Art of Dispensing."]

Croton, Chloral, and Quinine Pills.

SIR,—Will you be good enough to tell me what you think the best excipient for the following pills? I am using p. trag. and water, but I find them so very large—more like a 6-grain pill—and patient complains of the size. I want to find something to lessen size.

Quinine sulph.	gr. v.
Croton chloral	gr. v.
In pil. ij. Mitte xij.	

Yours obediently,

ROSE. (91/24.)

[Rub the ingredients together, and add a very small quantity of rectified spirit—about 3 drops to each dozen pills—and mass. The spirit partially dissolves the chloral, which, with the quinine, forms a tough plastic mass, easily worked with the fingers, and forms a clean white pill, not larger than a medium-sized 5-grain pill.]

LEGAL QUERIES.

Consult Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty" in regard to patent medicine questions.

General information regarding the laws affecting chemists and druggists is printed in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1892, pp. 161-5.

For stamp duties, licences, Customs regulations, &c., see the DIARY, pp. 151-9.

88/39. *Omega*.—We should think if the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland were able to prove that a proprietary medicine, compounded in Ireland by any person other than a pharmaceutical chemist or apothecary, were a "medical prescription," they could obtain a penalty from such compounder. But it is not at present possible to define what is compounding a "medical prescription," and we should think if the question came before a competent Court in the form suggested by our correspondent, the result would be to decide that only the extemporaneous compounding of the prescriptions of qualified medical men would be regarded as within the meaning of the words in the Act of Parliament.

89/8. *T. M. H.* asks: "Could any person, after obtaining the Apothecaries' Hall certificate (qualifying as dispenser) open a drug-stores and dispense prescriptions, also retail poisons?"

[He would be acting illegally in dispensing and selling poisons, or in keeping open shop for that purpose.]

90/60 *Quiz*.—It is illegal for Irish pharmaceutical chemists to sell poisons in Great Britain. In that sense an Irish pharmaceutical chemist is not a qualified assistant in Great Britain, but otherwise his qualifications might meet with acceptance by employers. We know cases of the kind.

90/11. *W. J. H.*.—We do not think from what you tell us that you have reason to complain of the manufacturers. As we understand the matter, they are willing to appoint an unlimited number of agents, giving a commission to those who send them orders. It would be unreasonable to expect them to recognise your claim for a commission on an order which you had indirectly influenced. It is conceivable that they might be called upon to pay a dozen commissions on one order if that principle were adopted. You must land your fish as well as hook him.

90/02. *Dubitatio*.—Magistrates have unlimited discretion as to penalties in regard to first offences in Excise prosecutions. But after a first conviction they cannot reduce the amount below one-fourth of the statutory maximum.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Replies to queries are inserted according to the space open in any week, and insertion on any specific date cannot be guaranteed.

Back numbers of our weekly issue, containing formulæ, &c., occasionally referred to in answers, can be obtained from the Publisher at 4d. each.

80/73. *Tonic*.—The previous dispensers had doubtless filtered the mixture, which was wrong.

83/15. *Robert*.—Coca Wine may be made by digesting an ounce of the leaves in a pint of port wine or malaga.

85/45. *Citric*.—To stop the fermentation of Orange Wine heat it in a covered vessel to the boiling-point. Do this as rapidly as possible, and add to each gallon 1 drachm of salicylic acid dissolved in 1 oz. of rectified spirit.

83/5. *W. D.*.—Cultivation of Essential-oil Plants.—There is a constant stream of information flowing upon this subject, and if you will consult the back numbers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST you will find as much as you want to know. Perhaps it is a singular coincidence, but it is a fact, that simultaneously with the arrival of your letter a small sample consignment of the very oils you mention—patchouly, vétiver, and lemongrass—distilled in Dominica, was offered for sale in Mincing Lane. West Indian patchouly and lemongrass have been offered tentatively here before, and realised very high prices, the quality being excellent. We are afraid, however, that there is great danger of over-production in oil of patchouly, the demand for which is always limited, and, to a lesser extent, also in lemongrass. You should consult the following books: J. R. Jackson, "Commercial Botany of the Nineteenth Century," Cassell, 3s. 6d.; Lindley and Moore's "Treasury of Botany," Longmans, 12s.; Loudon's "Encyclopædia of Agriculture," Longmans, 21s.; and Bentley and Trimen's "Medicinal Plants." The Botanical Gardens of Jamaica also publish a *Bulletin*, which you will find very useful, and the director of the gardens, we have no doubt, will be glad to assist you with his advice. Three things more: Don't start with the idea of making a fortune out of the business: there is none in it. Don't send over any products except of the finest possible quality. Don't bind yourself to sell the whole of your production to a single firm, but keep an open market.

90/70. *N. F. W.*.—See page 89 for hectograph masses and inks.

90/69. *A. B. C.*.—Warner's Safe Cure.—See THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 5, 1889, page 32.

90/74. *J. H.*.—To Preserve Flour-paste use 1 drachm of boric acid and the same of alum to the pound. A few drops of oil of cloves is a beneficial addition.

91/7. *Minor*.—We cannot add to the information which you will find in our Educational number and in our advertisement pages. You cannot be wrong in selecting a place near your town.

91/10. *Enquirer*.—The Eyelashes should not be dyed. Pencils of cosmetic are supplied for the purpose of blackening them. There is no vegetable dye which will impart a black colour to the hair.

89/28. *Ergot*.—The only value of your query to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is that it contains a formula which you wish us to improve, but you say that you do not wish it to be published. How can you expect us to advise you, then?

90/68. *C.*.—Liq. Euonymi et Cascara Comp.—For this we have not a working formula. Try equal parts of proof spirit, liquid extracts of euonymus and cascara, flavoured with tincture of fresh orange-peel, and a dash of cascarrilla.

90/45. *Tartar*.—It is, we think, soluble glass that is used for Coating the Beer-casks internally.

90/15. *Subscriber (W.)*.—(1) The golden fluid is solution of peroxide of hydrogen. (2) There is no preparation which we know of that will meet all the requirements specified.

90/9. *Gympie*.—You will find full information in regard to what should be done To Become an Analyst in our last Educational number. But there are analysts and analysts. Some confine their attention to foods, waters, manures, and the like; others make a speciality of oils, soaps, and the like; some are iron-analysts, brewers' chemists, paper chemists, and so on. Obviously, each department requires specially training; but up to a certain point all do the same work, which is much like what is required for A.I.C. In a general way, Allen's "Commercial Organic Analysis" and Wanklyn's books are indispensable, and these may be worked through by any who have a sound knowledge of chemical science.

91/56. *Dens*.—There is nothing to prevent teeth decaying after the process has commenced, besides excavating and stopping.

91/40. *F. E. A. R.*.—Pulv. Calumbæ Co. (St. George's Hosp. Phar.):—

Bismuth. subnit.	partes iij.
Sodii bicarbonat.	" iij.
Gum acaciæ	" iij.
Rhei radiciis	partem iss.
Calumbæ radiciis	" iss.
Cinamomi cort.	" iss.
Zingiberis	" iss.

M.

Dose: From 15 to 30 grs.

91/69. *Salutaris*.—The most useful work is Sutton's "Volumetric Analysis," in which the special chapter on water-analysis includes and compares all the different methods. Wanklyn's process is certainly a very good one, and although it does not always enable one to draw definite conclusions as to the purity of a water without knowing its previous history, the analytical results are reliable and strictly comparative. In all the operations cleanliness and good manipulation are absolutely essential, and if these points be attended to it is difficult to go far wrong in the ammonia process. Of course the analytical data obtained by Wanklyn's method in respect to organic carbon and

nitrogen do not compare with those of Frankland, although some relations have been established between them. Frankland's method is undoubtedly the more scientific and accurate, as also the most difficult. Williams's modification of the zinc-couple process is the best method for determining nitrates and nitrites.

86/68. *G. D. Coy.*—A Soothing mixture for Children can be made according to the following formula. It is Well-suited for Gripes:—

Potass. bicarb.	5iss.
" bromid.	5iss.
Syrupi	3iv.
Aq. anethi ad	5viij.
Solve et misce.	

Dose : A teaspoonful for infants of three to twelve months.

87/74. *Kola Nut.*—The active principles of Kola Nut are extracted with water, which you may use in making the solid extract.

87/47. *Newtown.*—Very full information is given in our Educational number (September 19, 1891) regarding the conditions, &c., for entering the medical profession. If you will please refer to that you will find all you want.

87/36. *P. Evans.*—A $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch objective magnifies to a greater extent than a 1-inch. The screw at the bottom is the fine adjustment. You had better read a book on the microscope before you begin to work with one. See the article on page 461 of our issue of September 19, 1891.

87/21. *W. H. Burrell.*—There is a Liquid Belladonna Plaster in the B.P.C. Unofficial Formulary. It is as follows:—

Alcoholic extract of belladonna.	5 oz.
Spirit of camphor	2½ fl. oz.
Dissolve and add—	
Flexible collodion to	1 pint.
Set aside, and decant the clear liquor.	

The trouble is that the formula will not work (see Mr. Conroy's paper, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, xxxix. page 610), but Mr. Martindale says that "better results are obtained by adding the pyroxylin constituent of the collodion last. It is preferred from an alcoholic extract of the leaves." That is because the plaster introduced by Smith is green.

87/23. *Ajax.*—(1) If it is silver ink that the linen is marked with, a solution of potassium cyanide will remove it. (2) Borax is the most popular Starch Glaze, and is put in the starch. Two parts of borax and 1 part of powdered spermaceti also make an excellent glaze. (3) "Ajax" feels himself unequal to the following. So do we at the present moment. Can anyone interpret?

2 Py papuyries
2 of minges Bay
6 of oil of Rodia
2 of A annies Seed
2 of Juckel of full
in one bottle.

Information Supplied.

81/56. Gum Ivy is obtained by making incisions in the stem of the common ivy, *Hedera Helix*. It is reddish-brown in colour and burns with an aromatic odour. Dissolved in vinegar it has been recommended as a depilatory and odontalgic. It is sometimes rubbed on bait to render it attractive to fish.

ADELAIDE.

Newmarket Sauce—In the formula of "the celebrated" sauce which we printed in our Summer issue, page 157, "Capsicum, 1 oz." occurs. The contributor of the formula now writes: "The quantity of bacci capsici cont. to be used is 1 lb., not 1 oz. as inserted." We presume that the mild

capsicum used as a condiment, not B.P. capsicum fruit, is meant when 1 lb. is used. An ounce of the medicinal fruit is as hot as a pound of the other.

Warbles in Horses and Cattle. *G. D. Coy* (86/68) says that the following is a good formula; the lotion sells well and does its work well:—

Zinci sulphat.	5iij.
Liq. ammon. fort.	3vj.
Spiritus vini	5iss.
Liq. plumbi subacet.	5iss.
Tr. myrrhæ co.	5iss.
Aq. ad	5viij.

M. Ft. lotio.

"To be used twice daily."

78/54. "Ol. scinthona." This may be Ol. Sancta Maria (syns. Bals. Tacamacha, Bals. Sancti Thomæ, Bals. Calabar), from *Calophyllum apetalum*. It is sweet-scented, yellowish in colour, and becomes thick and green by drying.

ADELAIDE.

Information Wanted.

Replies to the following are requested by subscribers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Acetum Scillæ—We shall be glad if a number of our subscribers who are making acetum scillæ would each send us a postcard with the following particulars:—

Quantity of acetum made.
Volume of the filtered acetum.

Also, if possible—

Specific gravity of the acid, acetic, dil. employed.
" " of the filtered acetum scillæ.

Our object is to obtain such particulars as will enable us to show whether there is any appreciable yield of acetum when following the Pharmacopœia directions. Those in wholesale as well as retail laboratories will oblige by replying.

89/50. Sunflower-oil: where obtainable in quantity?

87/64. Carbo-eucalyptine Sanitary Tablets (trade-mark, a running man): who makes?

90/67. Formula for Dr. Kidd's tr. ferri pyrophosph.

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deed of arrangement with creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1867. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision, in the Act making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors

Stennett, William Whitaker, 16 Regent Parade, High Harrogate chemist and druggist. Trustee, George Renton, Harrogate, auctioneer and valuer. Dated July 23; filed August 4. Unsecured liabilities, 1,301*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; estimated net assets, 591*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Ackrill, Robert, Harrogate	10	8	0
Bradford Old Bank, Harrogate	63	1	8
Chemists' Aërated Water Company, Harrogate	30	7	10
Coupland, Mrs., Ripon	27	10	0
Dent, George, Harrogate	12	18	0
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds	11	11	5
Ismay & Sons, Newcastle	12	2	10
King, W. S., York	50	0	0
Kinskill, T., Harrogate	31	1	8
Saenger, John, & Sons, London	15	0	0
Stennett, J., Newark	835	0	0
Wright, Layman & Umney, London	10	12	6



SHOP BOTTLES & JARS

WITH VITRIFIED (burnt in) LABELS

(Black Letters on a ground of Pink or White Enamel).

Labels indestructible and of elegant appearance, forming an even surface with the glass or porcelain. The Jars of best porcelain, thoroughly greaseproof. The Bottles hand-made and of superior quality. Both are unsurpassed by anything in the market in every respect. Also a CHEAPER sort of Bottles and Jars, with labels equally indestructible, but very plain, especially suitable for Dispensaries, &c. Intending Buyers are requested to inspect Samples at

H. POTHS & CO.,

4 CREECHURCH LANE, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

A large number of Shops have been fitted up with these Bottles and Jars, both in England and the Colonies, a list of which can be had on application.



LATEST NOVELTIES:

[1]

POISON BOTTLES of Ribbed Blue Glass, with RAISED White Vitrified Letters, and the Word "POISON" in Red at foot
DRAWER LABELS of Crystal Glass, with Bevelled edges and Vitrified Labels to match the above Bottles and Jars.

A STANDARD LIST OF LABELS for Chemists' Shop Bottles, Jars, and Drawers will be sent free on application.

A STOCK OF SMALL SETS ALWAYS ON HAND.

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CRYSTAL PALACE JOHN BONDS GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK

Sale ever increasing at Home and Abroad, showing the appreciation by Trade and Public of this original and genuine Preparation.

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And enclosed with every 6d. and 1s. Bottle and every 6d. and 1s. Marking Ink Pencil, a voucher entitling Purchasers to their Rubber Stamp. Name in full or Monogram, for Marking Linen or Paper.

WHOLESALE and EXPORT DEPOT:—75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, N.

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LARGEST SALE OF ANY MARKING INK IN THE WORLD.

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Marking Ink
Pencil.

PERRY & CO.'S MARKING INK PENCILS

1891.
No Heat required. Turns Jet Black while the wording is being written. No necessity of exposing the marks to the air. The marks are black and permanent, even after a severe washing. Will not burn or injure the fabric.
PRICE 1/- each. Sample Pencil, post free, 1/1.
SOLD by all STATIONERS and CHEMISTS.

Wholesale—
PERRY & CO., LIM., HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Perry & Co's
Marking Ink
Pencil.

TEST YOUR SOAP.

We will supply easy and comprehensive tests free, on application, showing

Vinolia Soap

To be purest, safest, best for skin irritation, the toilet, nursery, and bath.

No other Soap firm has ever ventured to supply exhaustive tests.

A New Idea. Choice scents, delicate action, purest materials. Saves the skin, as it is free from the objections of the old-fashioned soaps and the so-called cold-cream soaps.

A great advance sold at the price of common soaps. Lasts long, and is economical.

INVENTED, PATENTED (1888), and MANUFACTURED by

BLONDEAU ET CIE. ("Vinolia" Soap Works, Malden Crescent, LONDON).

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**SULFONAL-RIEDEL,
PHENACETIN-RIEDEL,
THIOL-RIEDEL,
PEPSIN-RIEDEL,
CHLORALHYDRATE-RIEDEL,
AND
SALIPYRIN-RIEDEL**

(This article is sold Wholesale by Messrs. ALLEN & HANBURY'S,
Plough Court, Lombard Street, E.C.)

DR. HENRY BYK'S PURE CHEMICALS.

ACID. PYROGALLIC BISUB.

Professor Dr. Vogel says:—" . . . light snowy white and carefully prepared article—DISSOLVING COMPLETELY and quickly in water or alcohol."

Professor Dr. J. M. Eder says:—"Dr. Byk's Pyrogallie Acid is exceedingly light and bulky . . . as good an Acid as can be produced."

This is the lightest, and consequently purest, Pyro in the trade.

AMMONIUM BROMIDE.

GOLD CHLORIDE.

HYDROQUINONE.

**DR. BYK'S PERMANENT HYDRO-
QUINONE.** PATENT. Light yellow crystals.
Insensible to moist air and light.

SODIUM BROMIDE.

ACID. BENZOIC. E RESINA.

Guaranteed to be sublimed from and retaining the fragrance of Gm. Benjamin.

ACID. GALLIC. CRYST. CHEM. PURE.

Perfectly white needles.

ACID. TANNIC.

Purest quality, powdered and granulated. Dissolves colourless in water, alcohol, and ether, free from resinous and colouring matter. For medicine and finest work in art.

ACID. TANNIC LEVISSIMA PUREST.

Dissolves colourless in water, alcohol, and ether, free from resinous and colouring matter. Used for similar purposes as the chemically-pure powder.

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POTASH BROMIDE CRYST.

POTASH IODIDE CRYST.

RENNET POWDER.

SODIUM BENZOATE.

SODIUM IODIDE.

BISMUTH SALICYLATE.

STRONTIUM BROMATE.

SALICYLIC ACID AND

SALICYLATE OF SODA.

Chemically and Phys'ologically Pure.

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IMPORTANT WHEN
SMALL-POX, FEVERS, CHOLERA
ARE AMONG US.

THIOCAMF

PATENT DISINFECTANT

By PROFESSOR EMERSON REYNOLDS, M.D., F.R.S.

And recommended by the Disinfecting Committee of the House of Commons.

THIOCAMF

Is a liquid combination of Sulphur [*thion*] Dioxide, Camphor, and several other powerful Aromatic Disinfectants. It is easily preserved in bottles without pressure at ordinary temperature; but it possesses the remarkable property of giving off large volumes of the most effective germicides, in the form of gas and vapour, by mere exposure to the air of a room, or, more rapidly, when warmed. Hence Thiocamf is a true Atmospheric Disinfectant.

But its use does not end here, as the fragrant whitish residue, rich in camphor, which is left after the evolution of all gas from Thiocamf, is an effective mixture of strong but non-poisonous disinfectants. This residue from a bottle of Thiocamf, rubbed to powder, and well stirred with two gallons of warm water containing a little "washing soda," is used with soap for washing floors, woodwork, clothes, &c.

The basis of this novel disinfectant is the bineau liquid which results when sulphur-dioxide gas is brought in contact with camphor. At ordinary temperatures the gas alone requires a pressure of more than two atmospheres to liquefy it; but camphor, owing to chemical attraction, can liquefy the sulphur-dioxide gas without any pressure whatever. In this liquid are dissolved several known bactericides; therefore Thiocamf is *all* disinfectant; but I am not free to enter into further particulars, as the patent specification has not yet been published.

PROFESSOR REYNOLDS says:—"There is no other material that I know of save Thiocamf which can give off so large a relative volume of sulphur-dioxide gas (the contents of a small six-ounce bottle can afford over 20,000 cubic centimetres) without any special treatment, save exposure in a very thin layer on an old tray or dish to the air of a room to be disinfected. Further, one ounce of Thiocamf shaken up with a quart of water forms a powerful disinfectant for ordinary purposes, such as sprinkling over various matters, purifying drains, &c.; while a still more dilute solution (one ounce to a gallon) can be used for soaking clothes which have been in contact with infected persons."

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We only supply goods direct from
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We can consequently vouch for the purity of the
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SEQUAH'S PRAIRIE FLOWER, SEQUAH'S OIL, AND SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF

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We have recently put down a complete Plant for the Manufacture of the above, and beg to submit the following
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CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.	Quality					In Bottles, 1 lb. and upwards.	In 28-lb. Tins.
						per lb.	per cwt.
	A,	<i>very superior</i>		1/6	130/-
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"	C,	<i>usual quality</i>	"	10d.	70/-
"	D,	<i>good saleable</i>	"	9d.	65/-
"		Raspberry Flavour, tinted	"	1/2	80/-
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CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, in 6-oz. Bottles with Boxwood Top Corks
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'COAGULINE' The Cement for all Broken Articles. LINSEED, Chloro-Linseed and Throat Lozenges, Jujubes, &c. CUE CEMENT, Cue Tips, Wafers, FIXERS, CHALKS, &c.	'LAVA' CEMENT. A fusible, impermeable Glass Valve Tubes, For Feeding Bottles. ABSORBENT COTTON WOOL.	COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED, OXYMEL SCILLA (exceptionally brilliant) Dec. Senece & Co. &c. PHOSPHOSACCHARITE. GLYCERINE. Linum Glycerinum. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.	'SAPO-LINI' LINSEED SOAP, CHESHIRE BIRDLIME. EMOLLIENT For Chapped Hands, &c. "BROWN WINDSOR" AND "ROSOTTO."	CHEMICAL Disinfectant KAYS TIC PILLS ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, SOCKS, ETC. GUN COVER and CARRIER. 'THERMONE' HEAT RADIATOR.	
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Prices, Circulars with Name and Address, Specimens, Show Cards, Glass Tablets, &c., &c., on application.

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Wholesale and Export Druggists,

EDINBURGH.

CHLOROFORM

(DUNCAN'S).

PREPARED FROM PURE AND METHYLATED SPIRIT.

Also CHLOROFORM (BLUE LABEL).

Put up in all sizes of bottles. A strap with Name and Trade Mark of the Firm is placed over the stopper of each bottle. For Export, in stoppered bottles, securely luted, and in hermetically sealed flasks when required.

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DR. WARLOMONT'S CALF VACCINE.

Tubes, 2s. each; Half Tubes, 1s. each. Pomade in vials, 5s.
HUMAN VACCINE, from healthy children only, microscopically examined and source quoted. Tubes two-thirds full, 1s. 8d. each; Tubes one-third full and Lancet-charged points, 1s. each; Pin-points, 1s. 1d. each. Eighteen charged Small Points, 5s. Tubes two-thirds full (same as those mentioned above, but without source), in quantities for export, £5 per 100 Tubes. Pin-points uncharged, 1s. per dozen. Vaccine Ejectors, 1s. 3d. each, including postage. Vaccinations by appointment. F.O.O.s (including postage, and crossed London and Westminster Bank) with orders, payable to
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Chest - expanding Braces,
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New Brace and Belt com-

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Liq. Santal c. Buchu et
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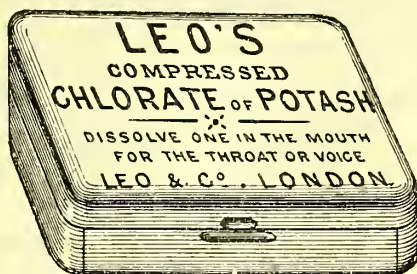
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Chloralamid
Ipecac. Powd.
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Phenacetin
Potass. Bicarb.
Potass. Brom.

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Soda Mint
Soda Salicylate
Sulphonal
Sulphur Compound
Urethane
Voice (Potass. Chlor.,
Borax and Cocaine)

COMPRESSED CHLORATE of POTASH. CHLORATE OF POTASH & BORAX.

Quotations given for large and small quantities.

[2]

LEO & CO.

8 CREECHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE.

All Chemists, Druggists, and Stores should Stock this new article, which is being well advertised, and, as it is a really good speciality, will shortly be in great demand. It is put up in collapsible tubes, retail price 1/-, and can be obtained from any Wholesale House.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

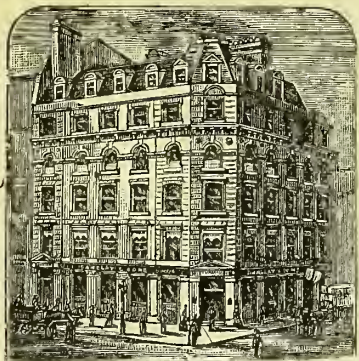
The most saleable Patent Medicine in the market.

In Boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each.

HOME RETAILERS desirous of exhibiting Iron Tablets, Showcards, or Dummies, and wishful to have a good supply of Handbills, Beecham's Oracles, Music, &c., are requested to notify their requirements to the Proprietor,

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, LANCASHIRE.

BARCLAY & SONS, LIMITED.



We hold a large stock of the following seasonable goods. Orders for any of these will oblige.

ENEMAS. SPONGE BAGS. SPONGES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES, &c. &c. SPRAYS.

TOBACCO IN PACKETS, at Makers' Prices.

FILTERS. FLESH GLOVES. TRUSSES.

TEETHING TEATS, "LILY," "SPENCE'S," &c., &c.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, Superior Make.

TEATS, TUBING, &c., &c.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS, B.P. strength (full weight), 1/- boxes, 5/6 doz.

95 FARRINGDON ST., LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF A CENTURY

Guy's Tonic.

We think it advisable to inform the Trade that the medicines sold by us do not contain any poisonous ingredient, and can be sold with perfect confidence by Chemists to their own profit and their customers' safety and benefit. Our preparations are now in brisk demand in all parts of the United Kingdom, and our advertising policy will be steadily enlarged.

Guy's Fruit Pills.

Guy's Fruit Pills are usually required in association with Guy's Tonic to secure the best results, and instructions to this effect accompany each bottle of Guy's Tonic. It is quite evident, therefore, that wherever Guy's Tonic is in demand Guy's Fruit Pills will be asked for.

We will send 1 dozen of the 1s. 1½d. size post free to any Chemist on receipt of remittance for 10/6.

FOR FULLER PARTICULARS AND TRADE TERMS, ADDRESS—

GUY'S TONIC COMPANY, 4 Ludgate Circus, LONDON, E.C.

BATTLEY & WATTS,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUGGISTS, CRIPPLEGATE, LONDON.

EXTRACTS & LIQUID EXTRACTS A SPECIALITY.

LISTS SENT POST FREE ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD. PLEASE COMPARE PRICES.

W. SUTTON & CO.

76 CHISWELL STREET, late 10 Bow Churchyard, LONDON,

SOLE MAKERS OF THE

ORIGINAL BATEMAN'S DROPS & DAFFY'S ELIXIR.

Proprietary Medicines, Perfumery, Mineral Waters, Lozenges, Druggists' Sundries, and Miscellaneous Articles.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

FELIX BERGER,

7 Mark Lane, London, E.C.

FOSSIL MEAL,

OR

INFUSORIAL EARTH

(KIESELGUHR).

RAW, CALCINATED, AND WASHED, the PUREST OFFERED, as every parcel is analysed by an Analytical Chemist.

Samples and Quotations on application.

METHYLENE

Obtained by the action of Metallic Zinc on Chloroform an Alcohol.

Discovered to be a general Anæsthetic by Dr. RICHARDSON in 1867.

Bottles, 16s.; 8-oz., 8s. 6d.; 4-oz., 4s. 6d.; 2-oz., 2s. 6d.

COMPOUND ANÆSTHETIC ETHER,

For producing Local Anæsthesia.

In 4-oz., 10-oz., and 20-oz. Stopped Bottles, 2s., 4s., and 7s.

OZONIC ETHER,

In 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. Stopped Bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d., 7s., and 12s.

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN,

First introduced as a Medicine by Dr. RICHARDSON.

ETHYLATE OF SODIUM

(Dr. RICHARDSON'S Formula, for removing Nævi, &c. In 4-oz. & 1-oz. Bottles, with elongated Stoppers for applying the Caustic, 2s. 6d. & 4s.

SEPTIC COLLOID,

For promoting the Healing of Wounds by the first intention.

In 2-oz. and 4-oz. Bottles, with Brush, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.; 16-oz., 12s.

CHARCOAL CAPSULES,

Containing Pure Vegetable Ivory Charcoal.

In Boxes, 2s. 6d. each.

"LA SPECIALITE" SERIES FEEDING BOTTLES.

No. 51. Green Bottles, White Rubbers, Bo-t-top Cork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23/- per gross.
" 52. White "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23/- "
" 54. Green "	"	"	Screw Glass Stopper	..	..	..	..	..	..	26/6 "
" 54. White "	"	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	28/6 "

With Black Rubbers, 3 6 per gross extra.



Fig. 16.

CITRATES (fig. 16).

	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	16 oz.
Pale Green or Pale Blue	..	5/6	6/6	7/-	7/6	9/-	10/-	14/6	17/- per gross.
Dark Blue Glass	6/-	7/6	8/-	8/6	10/-	11/-	16/6 18/6 20/- "

SQUARES, White Flint Glass, Screw Capped (fig. 141).

No. 719.	No. 720.	No. 721.
2	4	6 oz.
9/6	12/3	13/6 per gross.



Fig. 141.

PANELLED COUGH MIXTURE FLATS (fig. 27).

	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	5 oz.
Pale Blue Tint	..	6/-	6/6	7/- 9/3 per gross.

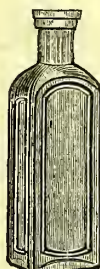


Fig. 27.

LAVENDERS, Flat, Long Neck (fig. 49).

	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8 oz.
Pale Green Glass	..	5/6	6/6	7/-	8/-	8/6	10/- 11/6 per gross.
White Flint Glass	..	6/6	7/-	8/-	9/-	11/-	13/- 15/6 "

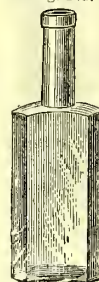


Fig. 49.

DISPENSING BOTTLES (fig. 31), Plain or Graduated.

	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8 oz.
Pale Blue	..	5/6	6/-	6/6	7/-	7/-	9/- 9/- per gross.
White Flint Glass	..	5/6	6/-	7/-	8/-	9/-	10/- 10/- "



Fig. 31.

FLATS, Short Neck, for Corking, or with Glass Stoppers and Cork Rings.

	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8 oz.
Pale Green, for Corks	..	5/6	6/6	7/-	8/-	8/6	10/- 11/6 per gross.
" " with Stoppers	..	8/-	8/6	9/-	9/6	10/-	12/- "
White Glass, for Corks	..	5/6	6/-	7/-	8/-	8/6	10/- 10/- "
" Ground Glass Stoppered	..	15/-	15/6	16/6	18/-	19/-	22/- 23/- "

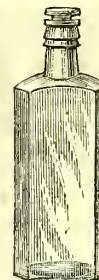


Fig. 48.

WHOLESALE TRADE PRICES.

ROUNDS, Hand-made (Shop Rounds), White Flint Glass.

	Size 2 dr. 1/2	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	16 oz.
Plain for corks, narrow or wide mouth	..	7d.	7d.	9d.	9d.	11d	1/3 1/4	1/9 2/	2/3 2/6 2/3 doz.	
Narrow mouth, ground-glass stoppered, Fig. 131	1/3 1/5	1/6 1/9	1/9 2/	2/3 2/8	3/6 3/9	4/	4/6			
Wide mouth, ground-glass stoppered	..	13 1/2	1/6 1/9 1/10 2/	2/	2/3 2/8	3/3 4/	4/3 4/6 5/3			
	Size 10	2 1/2	30	32	40	60	80 oz.			
Plain for corks, narrow or wide mouth	3/3	3/6	4/	4/	5/	6/3	8/6 doz.	
Narrow mouth, ground-glass stoppered	5/3	5/6	5/9	5/9	6/9	8/	10/6	
Wide mouth, ground-glass stoppered	5/9	6/	6/3	6/3	7/3	9/	11/5	

LABELLING, 3/ per doz.

ENGRAVED LABELS, 4/6 per doz.

SWAN NECK & PEAR-SHAPE CARBOYS

At Works Prices.

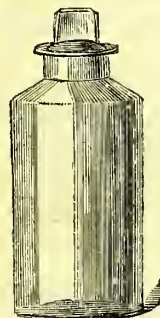


Fig. 131A.



Fig. 131.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED (WHOLESALE TRADE) PRICE LIST NOW READY.

BREFFITS'

83 UPPER THAMES ST., LONDON. Offices and Showrooms adjoining Cannon St. Stations.

GLASS BOTTLES.

TO WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BUYERS.

DISPENSING BOTTLES of best quality, in White Flint or all the best and newest tints. **VIALS.**—White Flint or Coloured, in all shapes and sizes. **FEEDING BOTTLES.**—Plain mouths or Screw Stoppers, in White or Green Flint. **LIME CREAMS AND KALIS** of all sizes. **ESSENCE BOTTLES** of every description, Plain or Stoppered. **MALT EXTRACT BOTTLES,** in Actinio Green, Amber, Dark Blue, or White Flint.

TO FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BUYERS.

Having recently erected spacious Warehouses, we are enabled to give special attention to packing Goods for Export. Only experienced Packers employed.

E. A. HEARN & CO., WHOLESALE & EXPORT GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS, ECLIPSE GLASS WORKS, CHATSWORTH ROAD, CLAPTON, **LONDON, E.**

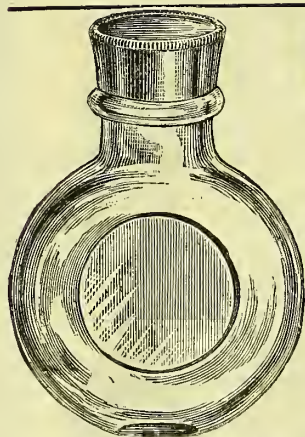
BOTTLES

Write for revised Price List of Dispensing Bottles, &c.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

E. YOULDON,
EAST LONDON GLASS BOTTLE WAREHOUSE,
36, 38, & 40 Great Garden Street.
WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, E.



R. H. BARRETT,

Flint Glass Bottle Works,

99 THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

For Beauty, Cheapness, and Efficiency R. H. BARRETT'S

WATCH SMELLING-SALT BOTTLES

EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN THE MARKET.

The Caps are all fitted with **INDESTRUCTIBLE WASHERS**, to resist the action of Ammonia and retain the strength of the Salts.

Price, assorted white and coloured, 10/6 per gross (in 5-gross lots).

Chemists' and Perfumers' Bottles in great variety, Plain or Stoppered

Telegraphic Address—"FOREFRONT LONDON." [1]

Registered Trade Mark.

BEST FLINT DISPENSING
BOTTLES, WHITE, BLUE, OR
GREEN TINT, AMBER
AND ALL OTHER
COLOURS.

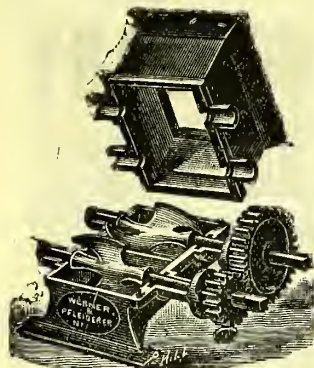


Number 26866.

HAND MADE SHOP-ROUNDS.
OPAL, FLINT, AND
TURQUOISE BOXES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
TO PROPRIETARY
BOTTLES.

Owing to the steady and continuous increase in their business, and especially the enormous influx of trade they have experienced from Home and Colonial buyers during the last two or three years, the Proprietors of the above Brand of all shaped Dispensing and other Bottles have just completed an enlargement of their Works, which are now doubled in size, and capable of turning out very large quantities of Bottles & shortest notice.

The "W" Brand productions can be obtained only through Wholesale London Houses.



Size 3. Type I. for 1-lb. Mass.

THE "UNIVERSAL" KNEADING AND MIXING MACHINE

Pill Cutting, Pill Rounding, Pipers, and all other Machines for

PILL MASS MAKING,

Also for Horse Balls, Tooth Pastes, Ointments, Soaps, Powders, and for general Mixing, Incorporating, Sifting, and Straining.

REPLACES WITH ADVANTAGE ALL OTHER APPLIANCES FOR THESE PURPOSES.

Made in various sizes, to do from $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. up to 1 ton at a time.

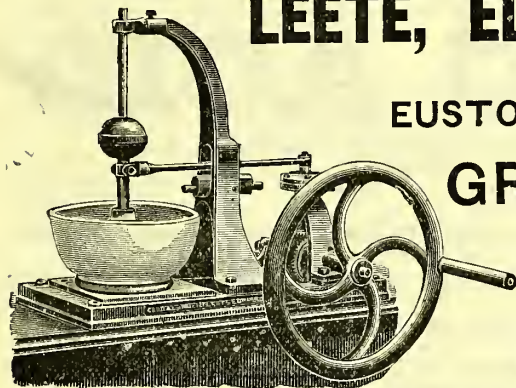
WERNER & PFLEIDERER, 117 QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.

Contractors to the War Offices of all the Great Powers and other Governments.

LEETE, EDWARDS & NORMAN, LTD.

ENGINEERS,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.



GRINDING, LEVIGATING, AND MIXING MACHINES.

(GOODALL'S PATENT.)

PUMPS—For Semi-Fluids,
Chemicals, &c.

GARDNER'S Patent

"RAPID" SIFTER & MIXER

will be Exhibited

at STAND 3,

CHESHIRE SHOW,

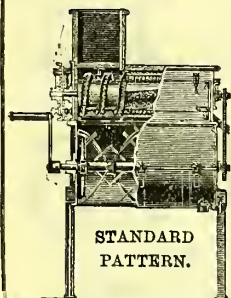
WARRINGTON,

August 19th and 20th.

INSPECTION INVITED!

GARDNER,

ENGINEER, ETC., GLOUCESTER



STANDARD
PATTERN.

GLASS BOTTLES

GOOD AND CHEAP.

From Stock
in London or
direct from
the Works.

Before ordering of any other house, write for sample
of our

NEW SHAPE FLATS

WITH ROUNDED EDGES.

6 and 8 oz., 8/6 per gross.

3 " 4 " 7/6 "

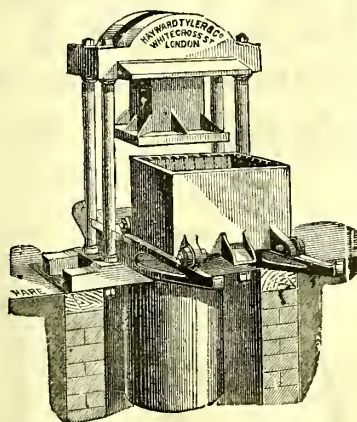
PLAIN OR GRADUATED.

THE ORDINARY SHAPE THE SAME PRICE.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,
25 Francis St., Tottenham Court Rd., LONDON, W.C.

Established 50 Years. Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.

TINGTURE PRESSES.



[5]

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.

90, 92 Whitecross St., LONDON.

TASMANIA EUCALYPTUS OIL COMPANY

TRADE MARK.



DISTILLERS OF ABSOLUTELY PURE
EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS
OIL, and EXTRACT.

FIRST AWARD AND GOLD MEDAL, TASMANIAN EXHIBITION, 1892.

Orders now being booked for the coming winter's requirements. Apply for Information and Samples to the Company,

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Telegraphic Address—"EUCALYPTUS LONDON."

Distilleries and Chief Office, HOBART, TASMANIA.

CARBOLIC ACID

LIQUID, CRUDE and REFINED, CRYSTALS, ICE and GLACIAL, B.P.

SPECIALITY. Our Refined Liquid Carb. Acid is a bright pale colour, guaranteed 97 % to 99 %, and free from all impurities, such as Sulphuretted Hydrogen, &c.

CARBOLIC POWDERS, 5 % to 20 %, from £4 per ton, Pink and Grey colours; also in black and gold decorated tin boxes, 1s. sizes from 3s. 6d. per dozen; 1s. 6d. sizes from 5s. 6d. per dozen.

CREOSOL, the Non-Poisonous Disinfectant. A true Germicide and Deodoriser, forming a pleasant milky emulsion in water.

SHEEP DIPS, Concentrated, Non-Poisonous, soluble in cold water; and Poisonous Powder Dip.

BUY FROM THE MAKERS. THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

Samples Free on Application.

"THE STAR CHEMICAL WORKS," 36 John Street, WANDSWORTH and Lombard Road, BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.



LONDON, 1884

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.



ESTABLISHED 1873.

BEFORE ORDERING ELSEWHERE

WRITE FOR OUR NEW SEASON'S PRICE LIST OF



DISINFECTANTS

POWDERS, ACIDS, FLUIDS, SOAPS, &c.

ADAMS, WEBSTER & CO.

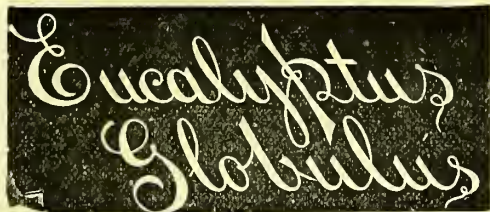
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CARBOLINE

The strongest non-poisonous disinfectant known. All chemists should sell the Carboline disinfectants, as they are in good demand, and leave a large profit to the Retailer.

Correspondence invited. Chemists would do well to write us before stocking any Disinfectants.

HENRY ELLISON, F.C.S., THE DISINFECTANTS CHEMICAL WORKS, CLECKHEATON, YORKS.



The undersigned call the attention of Medical Men and Pharmacists to the superior nature of their

Pure Oil of Eucalyptus Globulus,

distilled by them from leaves of Blue Gum trees cultivated in California. It should be noted that the reputation of Eucalyptus Oil is solely based upon the virtues of the Globulus variety; but very little of this now comes into the market from Australia, because it can only be produced there at from 15s. to 20s. per lb.

The DOWNIE B. I. P. CO. have extensive forests of Blue Gum trees in California, grown from Australian E. GLOBULUS seeds. The leaves of these trees are used for manufacturing an aqueous extract, as a boiler-incrustation preventive, and the company have lately perfected the means for collecting the Essential Oil. This Oil is of great purity, is unmixed with kindred bodies, and contains the full percentage of Eucalyptol. Since it is obtained as a by-product, the manufacturers place it on the market at a price which in other circumstances would be impossible.

Please specify "DOWNIES" in ordering through any Wholesale House, as there are many adulterated and worthless varieties in the market.

DOWNIE B. I. P. CO.

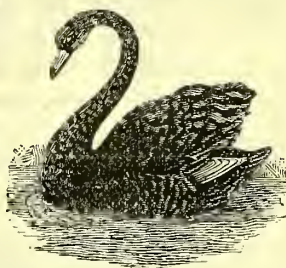
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Price Lists and Descriptive Pamphlets on application.

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CYGNET BRAND

EUCALYPTUS OIL,

Distilled from the leaves of Eucalyptus CNEORIFOLIA, formerly considered a sub-variety of *E. Oleosa*, but now classed as a distinct variety.

The Trade are invited to test this carefully prepared Oil, which since its recent introduction from Australia has won the unqualified approval of the leading British, American, and Continental Authorities.

Its purity, pleasant perfume, the unprecedentedly large percentage of crystallizable Eucalyptol it contains, and other good qualities, are deservedly gaining the preference of buyers.

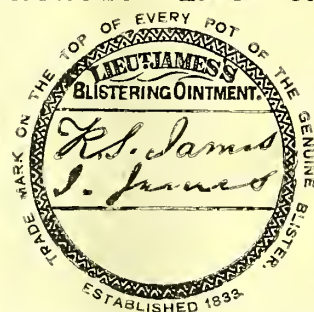
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Sole Consignees—Wholesale only—

J. W. DRYSDALE & CO.

5 CREECHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1833.
HORSES.—LIEUT. JAMES'S BLISTER.



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The annexed Label is at the top of every Pot of the ORIGINAL and only GENUINE BLISTER.

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And by all Chemists, in Pots, 1/6, 2/9, 5/, 9/, and 16/.

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TO THE WEED KILLER TRADE.

For destroying Weeds, Moss, &c., on Garden Walks, Carriage Drives, Roads, &c.

Special advantages which the sale of the "Acme" Weed Killer affords the Trade.

1. The "Acme" Weed Killer is used in the gardens and on the estates of the Gentry everywhere, and by Corporations and Burial Boards in Parks, Cemeteries, &c.
2. Our Retail Prices are such as will induce a ready sale, and we make no charge for 1 and 2 gallon tins.
3. We pay carriage on six 1-gall. tins, or on four 2-gall. tins, and on 10 gallons, and upwards, in drums and casks, to any Station or Port in Great Britain.
4. Drums and casks are charged at cost price. Full price allowed when returned.

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JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Gegenüber dem Laurenz Platz,

Has the second largest sale amongst Chemists in the United Kingdom.

2 oz.	4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint Wicker.	Pint Wicker.	Quart Wicker.
7/6	14/-	21/-	42/-	84/- per doz.

Sole Agents—OSCAR MOENICH & CO., 8 Coleman Street, LONDON, E.C.

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THREE GREAT

Established 1840.

Day & Sons, Grewe.

AWARDED OVER 40 PRIZE MEDALS.

ANIMAL MEDICINES

THE "PURIFIED"
DRIFFIELD OILS,

Commonly called "Day's Oils,"
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For Wounds of all kinds in all animals.
For Saddle & Stake Wounds & Cracked Heels.
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Price 2s. 6d. and 6s. per Bottle.

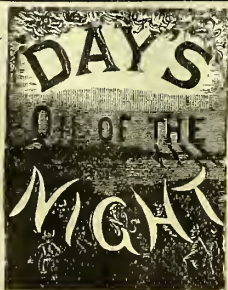


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THE RED DRINK
OR
COW DRENCH.

Cures Fever and Costiveness in Cattle.
Cleanses and Cools the Blood and System.
For Red Water, Indigestion, and Yellows.
Cures Bad Cleansing & prevents Milk Fever.
Price 12s. per dozen Packets.

The "EWE DRENCH" acts as
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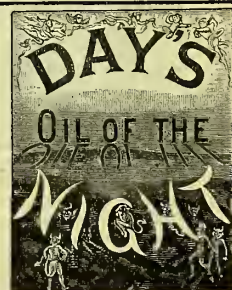


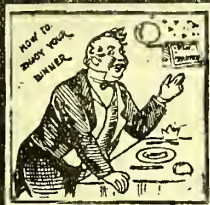
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DAY'S OIL OF THE NIGHT.

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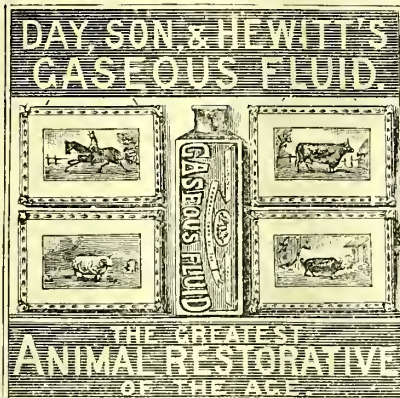
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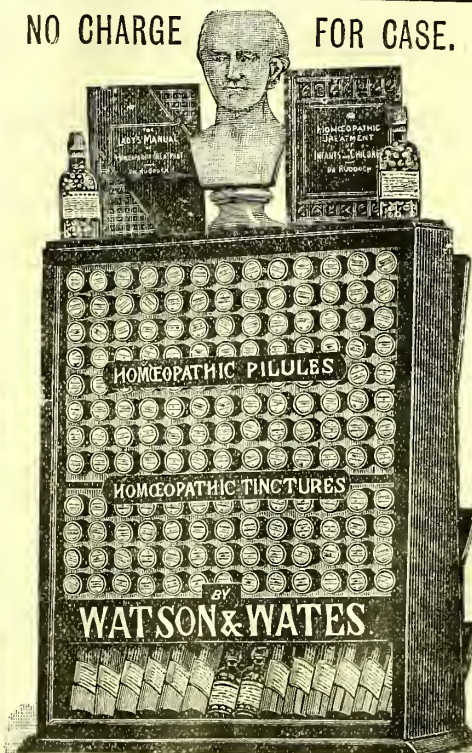
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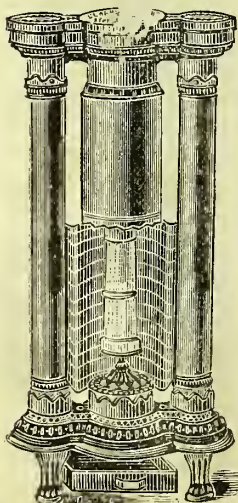
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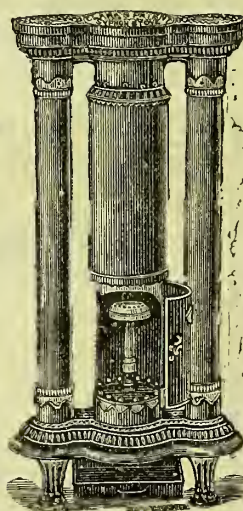
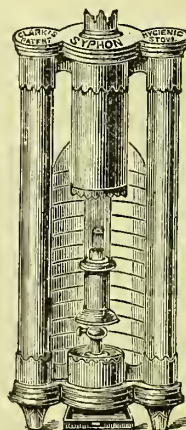
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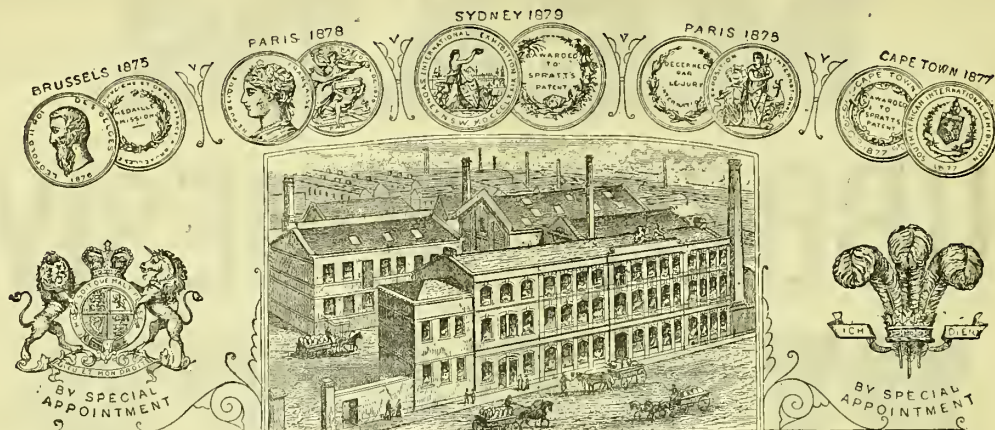
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